MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO. 286 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
5th Dec. '15	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	....	
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Rashgar ..	9000	....	..
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	....	..
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
16th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
23rd "	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date, About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec. '15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
13th Jan '16	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Namur ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Nellore ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destinati
4th Dec.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
7th "	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
21st "	Pundua	East and South African pots via Marmagoa

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

For Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4622	10th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Meeri Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec.	25th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. '16

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
Fork Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures
Inach Maru	3988	T. Wakazawa	26th Nov.	5th Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchizami	29th Nov.	9th Dec.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	K. Kuchiki	16th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	13th Dec.	28th Dec

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sakhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. B-19

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 27th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000	2nd Dec	
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	..	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	636
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool.....	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bonillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, or application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6898	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	14th Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port
Australia	Calcutta	Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Les Anglos	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsihanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent head aches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C 3

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules of busine apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hollo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOS

Deposits are received fix for shorter periods at r hi h can be ascertained on a

GENERAL BANKI

ansacted rules for which plication.

H. P. STRIN EL OW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2190

WANTED.

WANTED.—At once a CAPTAIN and a CHIEF OFFICER. Apply SHUSHTARY, at No. 121, Esplanade Road. 2452

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED an experienced and competent MANAGER for the Job Printing Department of the "Habul Matin," Ltd. Those applications will only be entertained which bear facts of the efficiency of the applicant's ability to manage Job Department of a big Press, to give estimates and to secure orders. Please apply, giving full particulars re efficiency, salary required and enclosing testimonials to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Habul Matin" Press, Ltd., No. 164, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. 910

WANTED a HEALTH OFFICER for the Nagpur Municipality on Rs. 150—10—300 p.m., including conveyance allowance. The post is pensionable. The Officer will be debarred from private practice. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age and qualifications must reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th of December, 1915.
H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
960 Nagpur Municipality, C. P.

APPLICATIONS from qualified persons are invited for the appointment of DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Godavari. Salary Rs. 700—20/annual—1,000.
2. Applicants should state their qualifications, age and previous experience. If the applicants are now employed, applications should be submitted through the Head of the office.
3. Applications will be received up to 15th December, 1915.
M. E. COUCHMAN,
911 President, District Board.

WANTED:—1. HEAD CLERK for Trains, Statistical and Timetable Branch must have had through training in this work. Pay Rs. 90—10—120.
2. TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, European or Anglo-Indian, to take charge of Telegraph Traffic Branch of this Railway. Pay Rs. 150—10—200.
Apply in own hand-writing, stating age, present employment and salary with copies of testimonials, to
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER,
H. H. N. G. S. Railways,
1002 Secunderabad, Deccan.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a SHOP FOREMAN, temporary, to be in charge of the workshops attached to the Office of the Director of Industries, Madras, Candidates must have received their shop training in Europe, and have experience in modern methods of keeping workshop accounts and management. Preference will be given to those who in addition have experience of Indian methods. Pay according to qualifications not exceeding Rs. 250.
Applications should be addressed to "K. T. B. Tressler, Esq., Director of Industries, Madras," so as to reach this office before the 15th December, 1915.
K. T. B. TRESSLER,
Director of Industries.
Office of the Director of Industries.
Post Box No. 454, Madras.
25th November, 1915. 912

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately for Hakimia Coronation High School, Burhanpur one B.A., or B.Sc. Salary Rs. 70-10-100. Apply to the HEADMASTER. 2467

WANTED.—SURVEYOR and ESTIMATOR. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned stating salary expected.
SIMON & MOTILAL,
Times Building.
2466

FOR SALE.

TO DENTISTS.—For sale Sharp's Brand new Crown Outfit with dye cutter and draw press. Apply to Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2459

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2133

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

LARGE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW FOR SALE near Peachy Phipson Sanitarium near Nasik Road Station with a large compound. For particulars apply to A. E. LAL & SONS, Nasik. 2353

FOR SALE.—UNPACKED—BLACK. STONE OIL ENGINE, 21 B.H.P., worked with Kerosine. Siemen's Dynamo 95 Amps. Apply to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2436

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO BE LET.—To Hindus only, Flats on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Monthly rent Rs. 90. Apply to:—
S. N. DABHOLKAR
2442 Choupaty.

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO BE LET.—Over Allahabad Bank well lighted rooms for offices, lift electric light, fans, minton tiled water closet, Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2388

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanouite, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona 989

TO LET—CHATEAU MARNE newly built two storied bungalow near Andheri Station, Murzbanabad Road. Apply M. R. CONTRACTOR, No. 21-A, Sleater Road. 2376

PANCHGANI.—Two large bed rooms, one drawing room and a dining room etc., to let immediately. Arrange through Mr. KOTEWAL, Churni Road. 2458

TO LET immediately a first floor flat in Apollo Bunder, three bed rooms, drawing, dining, etc., with electric lights and fans, servants quarters. Rent Rs. 140 p.m. Apply Orient House Agency, Phone 2569. 2460

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Apply
MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2194

TO BE LET.—ANIA MAHAL, commodious for very large families Rajas, Sardars, Parel on High Hill, near Government House Bhoiwada Road, sea view all round, minton tiled water closet very large 3 acre compound with garden also two small one-storied bungalows, same compound. Apply ERUCHSHAW HAKIM Eruchshaw Building, Hornby Road. 2388

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1875.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE said Election being a Contested Election I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Mr. Meyer Nissim, M. A.	No. 5 Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.	A Justice of the Peace.	The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai Bart. The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. D. McBain.	Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas.
2	Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.	210 Bellasis Road, Byculla.	Vakil of the High Court and a Justice of the Peace.	The Hon'ble Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha.	Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices opposite Victoria Terminus on Tuesday the 7th December, 1915, at 4 p.m. Bombay Time.
Voting Papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.
No person who is not a Justice of the Peace will be admitted in the Corporation Hall except the authorized Municipal employes and representatives of the Press.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 30th November, 1915.
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

JUNAGAD RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for 6 months only commencing from the 1st January, 1916, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manger and Engineer-in-Chief on THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1915.
A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.
The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 one only.
E. W. PROCTOR SIMS,
A. M. I. C. E.
Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Junagadh Railway.
Junagadh, 24th November 1915. 2451

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 188 OF 1915.

Re KESRICHAND ROOPCHAND SHA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, lately a Dealer in Pearls and now unemployed, an Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge, and the Court has fixed the 6th January, 1916, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.
Dated this 30th day of November, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 30th November, 1915. 2465

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the construction of dispensaries at

Paud	approximate cost	Rs. 16,600
Alandi	approximate cost	Rs. 12,300
Junnar	approximate cost	Rs. 13,700

will be received separately by the Undersigned up to 3 p.m. on Monday, the 20th December, 1915.
2. Plans, Estimates and Specifications can be seen and tender forms obtained, on payment of Rupee one for each form, at the Office of the Undersigned on any date except Sundays and holidays.
E. M. DUGGAN,
B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
25th November, 1915.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. JAVA MARU having arrived on the 30th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES OF HER CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Ericson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
Y. ASAI,
Manager,
THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, BOMBAY.
Bombay, 30th November, 1915.

NOTICE.

MEETINGS OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE meeting for the election of a member of the Municipal Corporation in place of the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., deceased, will be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices, opposite Victoria Terminus, on TUESDAY, the 7th December, 1915, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30th November, 1915. 2469

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C 6

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.
IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.
By order of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
About 8 cwts. leather picking bands, arrived per s.s. City of Lahore.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within three days after the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
On FRIDAY, the 3rd December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow next to the Volunteers' Quarters and opposite the Bombay Gymkhana, Waudby Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safe, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs by Roberts, Hammond Typewriter, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, strong teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas tables with electric lights, hat stands, book cases, one partition screen to suit for a room, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, phonograph, sewing machine, handsome perambulator, hall lamps, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, gent's bicycle by James in working order with Dunlop tyres, ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, cooking utensils, also one handsome and smart Waler Mare, etc., etc.
The property of the Venerable Reverend C M. Barham (Archdeacon of Bombay).
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st December, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGORS IN THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET, FUL GULLY.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of December, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ahmedally Sheikh Kaderbhoy, Goolam Hussein Sheikh Kaderbhoy and Ebrahim Sheikh Kaderbhoy and in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd day of February 1913 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part the right title and interest of the mortgagors in the following landed property viz.:—
All that piece or parcel of land of tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Doctor Street in Bombay within the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2640 New No. 9652 Old Survey No. 1006 New Survey No. 4890 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7022 Street Nos. 137/141, 49/53 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by Doctor Street on or towards the North by public Road and on or towards the South by a sweepers passage which said premises are now in the occupation of the Borrowers and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st December, 1915.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It needn't last but a few minutes. Stearns' Headache Cure relieves it. C 7

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
VIA WIRELESS
VIA WIRELESS
VIA WIRELESS
IN 5 REELS. 7,000 feet.
FIRST
PATHE GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY.
A Broadway Success by Winchell Smith and Paul Armstrong
Featuring
GAIL KANE
The most beautiful actress on the American Stage
and
BRUCE McRAE
Who needs no recommendation.
THRILLING RESCUE FROM A YACHT ON THE OPEN SEA.
And some wonderfully clear pictures of the United States Navy and trials of big guns specially lent for this film.
LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
and
A STARLIGHT Comedy. The funniest films in the world.
TIME DAILY:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinees:—On Saturdays & Sundays 5 p.m.
PRICES:—Re. 1, As. 8, 4 & 2.

IS
A series of twelve powerful dramas, each separate and distinct, the first of which is The Price of Fame to be shown next week. They paint Life's picture "warts and all" with a masterly stroke that will leave a trail of thought in its wake. Their appeal is strong because they don't hide their issue under a blanket of sentimental evasion. They are new because they're true. Acted by a strong cast headed by
RUTH ROLAND & HENRY KING
Novelized by Edwin Bliss, and, backed by the prestige of PATHE, they have a power behind them that is irresistible.
SEE THEM AT IMPERIAL NEXT WEEK.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY.—Continued.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market. 'Phone 1882.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT.
A Great Patriotic War Drama
WAKE UP
WAKE UP
5,000 feet. 4 Parts.
By "Lawrence Cowen"
THE "DAILY EXPRESS"—Great War Story
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45& 10-30, (S. T.)
Extra Prize Show every Sat. and Sun. at 5-15.
Usual Half Rates.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. A 7

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AMUSEMENTS

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS SPACE FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF OUR Rs. 500 CASH PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Tel: 1266 Manager: Leslie H. Roth.

3 SHOWS DAILY

7 p. m., 8-45 p. m. and 10-30 p. m.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE

5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL

Ten Thousand Rupees Reward.

I, TAYLOR DODGE, President of the Consolidated Mutual Life Insurance Company, will pay the above sum to any person giving me information which will lead to the arrest of the criminal known throughout the entire world as the Clutching Hand, and who has already murdered twelve of the wealthiest clients of my company. Any information can be brought personally to my office, or I will make appointments through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

HUMPHREY BISHOP

and

LONDON STAR COMPANY

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

CONCERT-REVUE "WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"

Programme includes :

MISS NORA MOON
AND
MR. STANLEY VILVEN
will sing
"The Miserere Duet" (Il Troratoss) Vardi.

MISS SYBIL KEYMER
will play
"Dance No. 8" Sarasate.

MDLLE. SUZANNE VERNEY
will dance
"Adagio" Gounod.

MR. HARRY RUSSON
will sing
(a) "Father McGian.
(b) "Ef Yo' Like"

MR. STANLEY VILVEN
AND
MR. HUMPHREY BISHOP
will sing
"Be mine the delight" Gounod.
(Duet the 1st Act of "Faust")

MR. HUMPHREY BISHOP
will sing
"Mephesto's Serenade" Gounod.

WEDGWOOD CLASSICS.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

GREEN'S MANSION

APOLLO BUNDER

OPENING OF THE

NEW ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT

(in connection with Green's Restaurant)

Saturday, 4th December, 1915.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Bonner, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play a selected programme of Music from 7 p.m. to 10 p. m., and Dance Music from 10 p.m. to 11 p.m. Under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master.

Prices of Admission Rs. 5 per head, including a Recherche' dinner of 8 Courses.

Drinks will be served at the usual prices.

To avoid disappointment customers are requested to book tables early.

Orders can be booked either at the "Taj Mahal" Hotel or Green's Restaurant.

For the convenience of customers, arrangements have been made to run the electric lift right upto the Roof Garden Restaurant.

The Roof Garden Restaurant will be reopened on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, for which occasions, by kind permission of His Excellency, the services of H. E. the Governor's Band have been engaged. Programme of same will be advertised in due course.

CH. STENGLER,
General Manager,
"Taj Mahal" Hotel & Green's Restaurant

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

For practice and learners 8 to 9 morning

LADIES ONLY from 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.

Evening Sessions form 6 to 8.

Night Sessions form 9-30 to 11-30.

CLUB Session Thursday eveuing from 6 to 8.

Sundays and Bank Holidays :
Morning Session 9 fo 11.

DANCE AND SKATING
On Saturday, 4th December, 1915.
From 9 p. m. to 12-30 a. m.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. .. James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M. TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

THE MADAME MARION KEMP CONCERT COMPANY.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY PERFORMANCE.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE FOR A FEW PERFORMANCES ONLY.

6-30 p.m. EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30 p.m.

presents THE GREAT CLASSICAL TRAGEDY

"ANTONY and CLEOPATRA"

based on Shakespeare's Spectacular Masterpiece.

Great scenes of Oriental splendour and Roman military triumphs.

Produced by the CINES COY of Rome of "QUO VADIS" fame.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30.

Java Maru	Fuchigami	Yokohama

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 30.

Aviemoor	Williams	Rangoon
Bombay Maru	Terada	Kobe
Rochel	Moodrell	Hull
Palamcotta	Downie	Durban
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

Tuesday, 30th November, 1915.

S. S. Iyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Iyo Maru, (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 29th instant.

S. S. Penang Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Penang Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 29th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The steamer Java Maru, 2,847 tons, Captain, D. Fuchigami, arrived have yesterday from Yokohama, which port she left on the 16th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The steamer Bombay Maru, 3,195 tons, Captain T. Terada, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Rochel:—The steamer Rochel, 2,252 tons, Captain, E. Moddrell, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Palamcotta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain, J. F. Downing, sailed yesterday for Durban, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain, H. M. Cutbush sailed yesterday evening from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Imaho Maru	Wakayawa	O. S. Kaisha
B. Zavani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry & Co
D. & E. Abella	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Sardar	Ookerji	Persian S. N. Co
F. Skerries	Angus	Dnanji & Sons.

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Rajput	Thomson	T. M. & Co.
2 Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
3 Rosalie	Couch	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Kowett	Wilson	T. M. & Co
9 Dido	Wilkinson	J. Finlay & Co
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	T. M. & Co
15 Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. Co
3 City of Paris	Miller	K. N. & Co
4 Canara	Rose	M. M. & Co
6 Begum		T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
City of New Castle	Abram	W. & A. G. & Co
City of Glasgow	Morrison	Nixon & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Nuraia	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Queda	Nellson	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
Risaldar	Oakeshott	T. M. & Co
Saima	Ramasen	F. F. C. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 270 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 122 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 75 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 17 cwts. linseed oil cake, New Mofussil Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Paris (s) 650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,002 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo.

Skerries (s) 47 bales wool, M. Balia; 1,481 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

Dara (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Roath (s) 950 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 17,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 16,016 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 16,008 cwts. rape seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, Volkart Brothers; 8,004 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 988 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 3,000 cwts. barley, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 3,600 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,001 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

Rosalie (s) 640 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 800 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Dara (s) 300 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 15 cwts. kismiss, E. Nowroji and Co.; 20 cwts. gum googal, E. Nowroji and Co.; 30 cwts. anjoor, S. Vazir; 39 cwts. ooplet, S. Vazir; 10 cwts. colinjen, S. Vazir; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Novara (s) 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Novara (s) 8 cwts. ivory, H. Cawasji.

FOR OSAKA.

Novara (s) 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 150 bales cotton twist, S. Baldevdas.

Inaho Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 3,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 28 cases Indian chutney, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 30.

S. S. Saima from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—4,131 bundles 64,298 pieces teak wood, 8,529 pieces timber other than teak-wood.

S. S. Sildra from Calcutta, Agents The Bombay Co.—5,225 tons coal.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

A few falls of rain are reported this morning from the extreme south of the Peninsula, the heaviest being one inch at Pamban. The disturbance in the extreme north has followed an unusually northerly course and has disappeared without giving any precipitation in Indian area.

Ordinarily winter disturbances began to appear in Persia early in November but this year the weather there has been abnormally dry.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West, Gujarat and the eastern districts of Kathiawar; night temperature is also above normal round the Gulf of Cambay and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Bombay but drier elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in exces at Hyderabad and Poona and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been confined to the extreme south; it has been local in south-east Madras and south Malabar.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 30th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total fall since 1st June '15 to Date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th)	76.1	60.0	65	..	0	—1.48
Jask	81.9	69.5	88	..	..	0.32
Do. 29th)	83.5	69.7	77	..	0	—0.29
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th)	85.6	70.3	68	..	0	—0.34
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	73.7	35.6	68	..	0	—0.23
Lahore	76.5	42.3	58	..	0	—0.06
Hissar	81.0	44.6	58	..	0	..
Ambala	78.7	45.1	88	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	79.0	50.2	61	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.0	50.3	54	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	79.7	45.9	76	..	0	—0.15
Jhansi	81.8	48.2	51	..	0.01	—0.10
Cawnpore	766.	49.4	88	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	77.6	48.4	78	..	0	—0.31
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	81.1	45.2	62	..	0	—0.08
Karachi	82.9	64.5	41	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	82.8	51.2	53	..	0	—0.16
Jaipur	83.8	55.7	29	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	82.4	56.0	45	..	0	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.8	57.0	37	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	88.2	64.0	65	..	0	0
Veraval	85.3	66.4	31	..	0	—0.28
Rajkot	92.8	59.7	21	..	0	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	92.6	65.2	24	..	0	—0.19
Surat	94.1	68.3	70	..	0	—0.12
Ahmedabad	95.2	66.6	34	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	94.9	53.9	39	..	0	—0.12
Neemuch	86.7	58.9	52	..	0	—0.15
Indore	85.1	58.4	45	..	0.11	—0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.5	47.7	69	..	0.05	—0.38
Saugor	81.4	53.8	45	..	0.09	—0.31
Hoshangabad	82.9	54.2	53	..	0	—0.43
Khandwa	89.4	59.3	65	..	0	—0.39
Akola	88.0	56.8	48	..	0.46	0.03
Amraoti	85.6	57.5	48	..	0	—0.51
Nagpur	83.4	53.8	64	..	0	—0.68
Chanda	83.1	51.4	75	..	0.62	—0.15
Kaipur	79.2	53.6	60	..	0.33	—0.09
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.1	77.5	83	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	94.5	73.3	30	..	0.81	—0.35
Mormugao	86.	72.7	66	..	0.94	—0.02
Karwar	91.0	71.0	56	..	1.07	—0.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	60.8	57	..	0.15	—0.26
Ahmednagar	85.0	58.1	52	..	0.70	0.20
Poona	86.8	60.5	75	..	0.38	—0.49
Sholapur	87.8	62.3	40	..	0.89	0
Bijapur	85.0	56.3	39	..	0.39	—0.50
Belgaum	85.1	59.3	49	..	0.94	—0.53
Aurangabad	85.6	58.2	44	..	0.64	0.17
Nizamabad (Indur.)	84.6	54.9	64	..	0.78	0.16
Hyderabad	84.2	58.5	84	..	0.79	—0.09
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.9	72.9	70	..	8.15	5.36
Calicut	85.3	73.7	91	..	13.02	8.27
Cochin	88.9	74.7	82	0.08	8.20	1.91
Colombo	84	73.2	90	..	26.01	13.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	71.5	90	..	20.73	15.72
Bellary	87.1	63.7	68	..	7.27	5.31
Cuddapah	88.8	70.5	86	..	9.32	6.06
Madras	86.4	72.1	88	..	20.77	7.99
Bangalore	80.6	61.8	87	..	3.31	0.48
Coimbatore	85.0	68.5	78	..	6.09	2.90
Trichinopoly	86.8	71.6	77	0.22	9.86	4.97
Negapatam	83.9	74.9	80	.505	13.30	—2.08

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers.

B6

Is your Baby contented?

Your baby can be contented and happy, a joy and pleasure to you, only if his food satisfies him. Baby should take his bottle to the last drop, should sleep peacefully, and week after week gain in weight and health like this baby, steadily building up a strong, robust constitution.

A Bonnie Glaxo Baby

The mother of this baby writes: "I am sure Glaxo is a boon to all lovers of fine children, and by far the best food obtainable. We fed our boy solely on Glaxo for nearly 12 months with splendid results. Although at 13 months he weighed 33½ lbs., he walked quite firmly and is considered to be one of the finest babies in or around this City (Lincoln), and we attribute this solely to Glaxo."

Though this baby weighs heavily, his weight is not made up of ponderous heavy limbs, with folds of unhealthy flabby fat. That sort of baby is always catching chills, colds and bronchitis Your doctor will tell you that such babies are never really healthy. Babies with flabby fat are weak babies, and when they get ill it takes a long time to get them well again.

That is why you should give your baby Glaxo, for Glaxo-fed babies not only look bonnie but they have, like this baby, good, firm flesh and sound, strong bones.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

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3783

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMBUL

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, &c.

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 30th November 1915 was 30·184 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Dept. on Sill	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in
TUE	30	m 4 34	25 11	30	m 11 41	20 0
	Dec	5 21a	23 10	Dec.	10 48a	20 6
WED	1	m 5 32	25 10	1		
		6 45a	24 7		0 39a	19 1
THUR	2	m 6 31	25 11	2	m 0 24	20 0
		7 55a	25 8		1 27a	17 11
FRI.	3	m 7 29	26 2	3	m 1 40	20 7
		8 53a	27 0		2 11a	16 8
SAT.	4	m 8 25	26 7	4	m 2 40	20 2
		9 46a	28 3		2 54a	15 6
SUN	5	m 9 19	27 0	5	m 3 35	13 9
		10 35a	29 5		3 38a	14 3
MON	6	m 10 12	27 4	6	m 4 27	19 3
		11 22a	30 3		4 23a	13 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 30 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 54m.	„ 6h. 0m
Dec. 1 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 55m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 2 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 55m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 3 (Friday)	„ 6h. 56m.	„ 6h. 0m
„ 4 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 57m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 5 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 57m.	„ 6h. 0m.
„ 6 (Monday)	„ 6h. 58m.	„ 6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November 21st.	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter „	„ 30th.	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon „	December, 6th.	11h	35-7 p.m.
First Quarter „	13th.	5h	8-4 p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.928 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.2 degrees
et Bulb Thermometer	76.2 „
Dew Point	73.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.762 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 „
Minimum do. do.	76.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE, E W, WNW NNE.
Evement of Wind do. do.	95 Miles.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.

FACE GUM

For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price 63 Ladye's Sc.fic Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Cents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

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WAY TO ECONOMISE

All articles and requisites for ordinary use of travellers, tourists, etc. at rates which defy competition and of quality which challenges comparison . . . .

English made Leather Suit Cases and Bags, Steel Trunks, Dressing and Sleeping Suit, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks and Stockings, Under wear, Cork, Pith and Felt Hats and Helmets, etc., etc. . . . .

O BARGAINING AND WASTE OF TIME

You want outfitting necessaries and a visit to our shop will make your rupee go farthest.

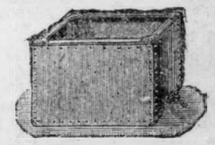
Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hossonally,

SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOTPATH,
Crawford Market, BOMBAY

THE

ORIENTAL IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF



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Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.

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AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
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PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 30

Fillings Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your mortor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your mortor to.

N. S. GUNMAKER,

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,
Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

RECENT WOOL SALES.

There was the usual large attendance of buyers at the seventh series of Colonial sales including one or two representatives from the United States. More interest seemed to surround the initial sale than the beginning of the previous series, due entirely to an acceptable change which has come over the entire industry, consequent on the granting of licenses by the War Trade Department. There has been considerable comment on the refusal of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce to endorse the expressed wish of the Export Department of the Chamber which favoured the granting of licenses for the export of reasonable quantities of crossbred tops to safe destinations. The British Association of Wool Buyers fully endorsed the attitude of the export section, and in the opinion of the vast majority of the trade the announcement of the War Office nearly a fortnight ago was hailed with considerable satisfaction. So long as prices for the combed article were declining and wool was maintaining its value it was only reasonable that export should be granted under proper precautions. This has changed entirely the attitude of the whole trade, and a most encouraging business has been done in Bradford since the announcement. Evidence of the fact was seen last night when crossbred wool recovered some of the lost ground of the last few months.

As already indicated, the auctions opened favourably. It is really wonderful what business has lately been done in the wool trade, and notwithstanding that most mills are distinctly under-staffed and combing is carried on with great difficulty, there remains a very satisfactory and healthy demand for the raw material. The view is strongly favoured that our Allies should be kept well supplied with the raw material, and the United States as well. No one has any reason to believe that Germany is being supplied with wool, the declaration of the article as contraband having proved so far, an effective bar against the enemy receiving supplies from Great Britain or her Colonies.

The quantity available this series is about 140,000 bales of Colonial wools and 6,000 bales from South America. The bulk of the offerings will consist of merinos although 44,000 bales are available from New Zealand—mostly crossbreds. There were two sellers at the opening sale and the catalogues comprised 8,067 bales. The offerings were by no means good. A large proportion of them were faulty wools, both merinos and crossbreds. These just continued as they left off last series; competition was poor, and withdrawals frequent. The best merinos, good shafty greasy wools were generally fully firm, and in some cases showed an advance of ½d. to 1d. The best scoured merinos were also as dear as last series. Good greasy crossbreds must be called 1d. to 1½d. dearer, and the best slipes were also about 1d. up. With the exception of average Cape scoureds, which were about 5 per cent. down, other descriptions moved at unchanged rates.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
,, ,, on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	
,, ,, Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans	7.55—3
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.75 unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	..Jan.12.29+18 ..Mar.12.58+20
New York Official noon call	..Jan.12.29+18 ..Mar.12.59+11
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	..Jan.12.22+22 ..Mar.12.50+20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	22,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.	7.30	
Oct.-Nov.	6.83	
Nov.-Dec.	7.25	
Dec.-Jan.	7.24	
Jan.-Feb.	7.24	
Feb.-March	7.22	
March-April	7.21	
April-May	7.19	-3
May-June	7.18	
June-July	7.16	
July-Aug.	7.13	
Aug.-Sept.	6.99	
Sept.-Oct.	6.87	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th.

Months.	To-day's closing Price.	Decline on previous close.
Nov.	7.33	8
Nov.-Dec.	7.28	10
Dec.-Jan	7.27	9
Jan.-Feb.	7.27	8
Feb.-Mar.	7.25	9
Mar.-April.	7.24	
April-May.	7.22	9
May-June.	7.21	8
June-July.	7.19	7
July-Aug.	7.16	7
Aug.-Sept.	7.02	7
Sept.-Oct.	6.90	7
Oct.-Nov.	6.86	7

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Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

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Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 29th

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	5.10	unchgd.
,, ,, "Fully Good" ..	5.25	
,, ,, "Fine"	5.40	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" ..	5.35	
,, ,, ,, "Fine" ..	5.85	
M.G. Broach, "Good"	6.55	
,, ,, "Fully Good" ..	6.70	
,, ,, "Fine"	6.85	
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	5.05	
,, ,, "Fully Good" ..	5.20	
,, ,, "Fine"	5.35	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 29th.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	33,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	9,000
Futures at New York January .	12.31—14
Futures at New York March ..	12.61—13
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.50+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.00+6
Futures at New Orleans January	12.23+12
Futures at New Orleans March..	12.51+12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7⅜
Demand Bills	4.69.85
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London Nov. 29th.

Bar Silver Spot ..	27 3/16—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—. Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. .. unchgd.	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ,,	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months unchgd.	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months unchgd.	5½
Interest day to day loans .. unchgd.	4½
Interest 7 day market loans .. .. ,,	4⅝
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£44,000
The sum of £250,000 has been earmarked.	
Exchange—On London at Paris Fcs.	27.69—12
Consols. 2½ %	59½—1
Rupee Paper 3½%	56½ unchgd.
Indian Stock Sterling Loan 3½%	80¾ unchgd.
Government Securities 3% ..	69¼ unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 29th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£89½ unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£97 9/16—3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 29th.

WHEAT.

There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian. Victorian. New South Wales. } January paid 61

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Buyers. Unchgd. 46

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure basis. Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd. 66/6

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd. 60

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold New Terms Nov.-Dec, Value. 60/6

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Sellers unchgd. 68/6

Toria Rapeseed.—Dec.-Jan. New Terms Buyers. Unchgd. 61/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov. Dec. Value unchgd. 62/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers unchgd £10/2/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£97½ unchanged
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£80½—1
Copper Braziers	£111
Yellow Metal	12½
Hard Spelter	nominal. 65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18.9 unchanged.
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O B 4 % F O B. Liverpool	£23/10
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta December.	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December.	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December.	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December.	21/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Value	2/10½
Ceylon Rubber December	3/ to 3/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The market to-day opened steadier with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 291 on the rumour that New York closed unchanged, but later it became known that the close had come in 13 and 14 pts. lower.

On this information the market gave way and dropped to Rs. 287½.

At Colaba prices steadied on some buying on the part of shippers.

Ready cotton was in fair demand:—

We quote:—

Good Broach, April, 291½.

Full Good Bengal, January, 227.

Fine K/Akola, January, 255.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M G. Broach			287	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	230	223	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	229	..	..	Dec, 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	223/4	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	234/5	..	..	,,
M. G Mathia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	270	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	267	..	..	,,
M. G Akola Khgm., ..	250	..	..	,,
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO. LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 30th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	228	220	..	Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	246	235	225	..	Ready N. C.
	247	234	225	..	Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	228	220	..	Ready N. C.
	..	228	220	..	Jan.'16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	237	227	..	Ready N. C.
	..	245	223	..	Jan.'16.
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	251	243	..	Ready N. C
	..	253	245	..	Ready N. C
Akola-Khgm	..	252	244	..	Jan.'16.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	256	248	..	Ready N. C.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	255	247	..	Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum	..	260	252	..	Ready N. C.
Poolgaum(M.G	..	260	252	..	Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	261	256	..	Ready N. C.
	..	264	256	..	Jan.'16.
Nagpore	..	268	260	..	Ready N. C.
Kamptl(M.G.)	..	268	260	..	Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	Ready N. C.
	..	272	264	..	Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	295	..	288	Apr'16.
	..	297	..	..	Feb.-March
Mathia (M.G.)	..	231	219	..	Jan. 16.
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	241	Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	254	Ready O. C.
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	248	Ready O. C.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	243	Ready O. C
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	258	Ready O. C.

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Maltha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 29th November, 1915:—

Cotton	9,366 Bales.
Wheat	8,561 cwts.
Linseed	2,983 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,161 ,,
Ginjellyseed	3,608 ,,
Poppyseed	178 ,,
Groundnuts	2,625 ,,
Castorseed	2,382 ,,
Rice	90,426 ,,
Myrabollams	627 ,,
Cottonseed	4,661 ,,
Mowraseed	72 ,,
Gram	5,902 ,,
Joowar	3,539 ,,
Barley	3,312 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 30th—5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 8 0	8 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 4 0	8 10 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	9 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 15 0	8 8 0
Groundnuts ...	37 8 0	....
Mowraseed ...	2 14 0	4 4 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 12 3	
Linseed May	9 9 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40 0 0	

Castorseed (ready), Rs. 7-8 per cwt.
Cottonseed, Rs. 20 per candy, Bazaar Terms.

EXCHANGE.

Bank's Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4d.
D.-D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.
Bank's Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-16d to 1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do. forward ..... 1s. 4 11-32d. Dec.
Do. 6 m-s. ready ..... 1s. 4 16-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 191¼ nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 143.
Do. Shanghai ..... 193.
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 155½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-10-0
Australian do.	24-13-0
Bombay do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-15-9
English Dragons	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-8-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The Cotton Mill Share Market continued to be very brisk and firm to-day and a further rise was recorded.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares improved by about ten points to-day and closed tight.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 510.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 416½ but closed at Rs. 422½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,027½ to Rs. 1,045.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,915, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,485 and Kohinoors at Rs. 640.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,290 but swiftly moved up to Rs. 1,335.

Currimbhai kept steady at Rs. 227½ and Crescent at Rs. 107½.

Indore-Malwas improved to Rs. 235.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 250.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares kept stationary at Rs. 217.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 935.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 117.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 105½. Deferred were placed at Rs. 244 in the morning and gradually improved to Rs. 254 before close.

Telephones were placed at Rs. 133.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 84½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 98.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Stearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

C 8

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7%	54
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,550
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,690
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	56
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	4%	18½
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	..
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk- O	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
P	100	do.	Nil	85
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£39½
Eastern Bank Ld.	£10	March.	5%	61
Mercantile Bank .. £ 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk.Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	564
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	359 £41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	775
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	2	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	115
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	..	20	705
Bombay United ..	250	..	70	405
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	3	205
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,910
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	472½
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	500
Colaba Land &Mill ..	700	..	30	1,345
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	4	107½
Currimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	8	227½
David ..	250	do.	20	510
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	210
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	15	420
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	100
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	421½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,260
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	250
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	8	127½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	300
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	235
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	180
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	880
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	10	640
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,310
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April.	45	1,240
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,300
Manekjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,550
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	1073
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,100
Nawab of Cambay ..	50	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,070
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	158½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	400
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	395
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	20	1,042½
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	5	100
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	225
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,480
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	4,180
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	Nil.	300
P	500	..	7%	620
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Reliyr	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	393
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	55
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	81
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	935
Bo. Electric Sup. and T.Co. Ld.	£10 Feb.-Aug. £10 July		6% 6%	162 217
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	745
Bo. Land&Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250 250	Mar.-Sept. Feb.-Oct.	10 6%	215 252½
Central I.M. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	28½
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	5	65
Empire of India Life Rs 50	900	..	42%	450
The Eastern O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0
Chemical Co. D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	180
Katni Cement O	100	..	Nil.	85
D	40	..	Nil.	95
P	100	..	Nil.	95
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Oil Co. O. Old	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
New	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
Issue 75	250	March.	7%	155
P. 150	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	5	70
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 15	180
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co.P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	525
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 4	84
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40	735X.D.
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	18
Sirdar Carbne GasCo	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	70 nom.
Soundy & Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	124
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	105
Tata Iron Steel D	75	Jan.	6%	253
Co P	30 150	& June	Nil. 6%	168 168
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,125
,, ,, P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,115
Tata Hydro " Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5%prem 102
Thacker & Co. ..		May	25%	133
Telephone Co ..		..	Rs. 4	
Treacher & Co ..		July	Nil.	485X.D.

B—Buyer Nom—Nominal prices.
CD—Cum divide XD—Exdividend

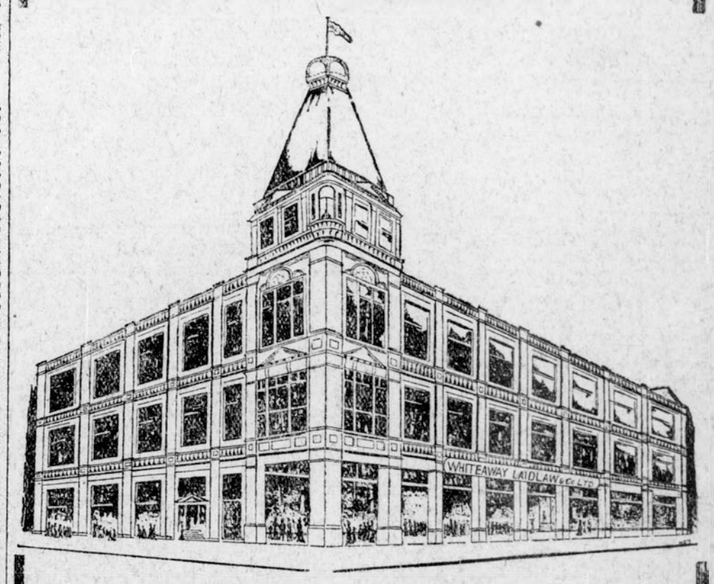
PRESS COMPANIES

	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,000nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Breul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Wort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	75
Harvey and Sahapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	95
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	126½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahamdpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	N il.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	N il.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	815
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	256
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	236
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	20	495
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	127
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	7%	153
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6%	645
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	117
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4½%	113
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June.	4%	96
Hoshirpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 ..	100	Apr.Oct.	4%	111
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 90 ..	100	Do.	4%	88
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	47
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 100 .	100	Jan-July.	4%	97½
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 75..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	78
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	153
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%	570
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	11

THE CHILDREN'S GIFT SHOP



WHITEAWAY'S, BOMBAY.

FIRST TOY SHOW FOR SEASON 1915-16 NOW ON

XMAS TIME IS "JOY TIME" FOR THE KIDDIES. WE ADVISE AN EARLY VISIT AS THE TOY STOCK IS LIMITED THIS YEAR.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.
DRAPERS OUTFITTERS
The Arcade BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Medical Union, adjourned monthly, meeting 7-45 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 2.

Shakespearian Entertainment in aid of Lord Roberts Memorial Fund, by Pupils of Queen Mary High School, Royal Opera House, 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of Advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

COLABA, Nov. 30.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A., Commanding.

No. 1000-Duties.
Duties for the ensuing week commencing 28th inst.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. Niven W.A.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Stubbs W.H.

No. 1001-Parades.
Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters, Colaba, on Thursday next 2nd proximo at 7 a.m. for 18pdr. Gun Drill.
All Officers and Sergeants will parade on Saturday 4th December 1915 at 7 a.m. for 7-5in. B. L. Gun Drill at Colaba North Battery.

No. 1002-Warrants.
Nos. 123 and 124 were issued to G.S.M.I. C.D. Lettington to proceed to Ahmedabad on 30th instant in connction with No. 4 Company and returning on completion of duty.

No. 1003-Pay.
There will be a pay parade at Colaba on Thursday 2nd December 1915 after 15pdr. B. L. Gun Drill.

No. 1004-Enrolments.
The following having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and allotted Corps Nos. as follows:—
1736 Gunner Bradbury H. to No. 4 Coy. from 28-11-15.
1137 Gunner Guest E. to No. 4 Coy. from 28-11-15.
No. 4 Company, Ahmedabad.

No. 1005-Parades.
The Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday 5th proximo at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Exercise.
Sunday 5th proximo at 5 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd). J. DODD, 2nd Lieutenant, B.V.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 1.

154—Guards. The following is a detail of Guard duties during December.—Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and water bottles.

8 days 1st to 8th Dec., "J" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 6 men per day.

4 days 9th to 13th Dec., "G" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 6 men per day.

4 days 14th to 17th Dec., "B" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 6 men per day.

4 days 18th to 21st Dec., "C" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 6 men per day.

3 days 22nd to 24th Dec., "A" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 6 men per day.

2 days 25th to 26th Dec., "E" Coy., 1 N.-C. O. and 6 men per day.

5 days 27th to 31st Dec., "F" Co., 1 N.-C. O. and 6 men per day.

238—Signallers. Signallers of all Coys. will parade on the Cooperage for instruction under the Brigade Signalling Officer on Wednesdays at 7-15 a.m. until further orders.

239—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Coy:—
No. 8789 Vol. L. W. H. Young.
No. 8790 Vol. R. C. Adams.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, E. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m.:

March—"L'Entente Cordiale ..... Allies.
Overture—"Hungarian" ..... Keler Bela.
Valse—"Night's of Gladness" ..... Ancliffe.
Selection—"The Pirates of Penzance" ..... Sullivan.
Serenade—"La Paloma" ..... Gradier.
Selection—"Les Clochesdi ..... Corneville" Planquette.
Two Step—"Get out and get under" ..... Abraham.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. S. Persia which left Bombay on the 14th instant arrived at Marseilles on Monday the 29th instant. All well.

ALL INDIA BHATIA CONFERENCE.

A preliminary meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the All-India Bhatia Conference will be held at 203/205 Hornby Road, Fort, to-day at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.) to elect the Presidents of the Reception Committee and the Conference and to do other routine work regarding the ensuing Bhatia Conference.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms today at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.) to further consider and approve of the draft Representation to be sent to the Municipal Corporation in regard to the offer of Rupees 12 lakhs to establish a New Medical College in connection with the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital.

ACCIDENT IN PRINCES DOCK.

Yesterday, one Kumar Mard aged about 25 years, while washing the deck of the steamer Linga, at the harbour wall, Prince's Dock, accidently fell on to the wharf, from a height of about 18 feet and again dropped into the water between the wharf and the ship's side and received a fracture of his left leg and other injuries to his body. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he is now under treatment.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and one death from plague and one attack and one death from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Monday, Mahim reporting two of the plague attacks and Worli one attack and one death from plague. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 56, as compared with 68 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 87 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,473, out of which 12 were found to be plague-stricken.

FATAL TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.

The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday morning, on the body of a three-year old Hindu child named Govind Punoo.

On Monday afternoon while a tramcar was going alone the Mazagaon Road, three boys including the deceased came across the road, and while two of them escaped, the deceased was struck by the left foot-board of the car. The car was stopped. The deceased who was caught in the cow-catcher was taken out and it was found that two wheels had passed over his leg. Subsequently he died in the J. J. Hospital where he had been removed. Evidence was given to show that no blame could attach to the driver as the car was running at the ordinary speed.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and exonerated the driver of the tramcar from any blame.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Aga Khan was due to leave London for India by the P. and O. mail boat which left the former port on the 27th ultimo.

Sir Reginald Craddock, Home Member, arrived on Monday at Allahabad on short visit and is staying at Government House as the guest of Sir James and Lady Meston.

The Maharaja of Dharbhanga, President, Sanatan Dharma Sabha, will arrive at Sukkur on the 10th December and at Karachi on the 11th. The Maharaja will be given a public reception on arrival at the station. The Maharaja will go to Hyderabad (Sind) on the 14th December, and thence proceed to Bombay.

Mr. Anderson, Member of the Railway Board, has arrived at Delhi *en route* to Burma where he is proceeding on tour.

At the Allahabad Catholic Cathedral Dr. Angelo Joseph Poli, D.D. was consecrated yesterday morning Coadjutor Bishop of Ajmere. The service was an imposing one and was witnessed by a large congregation. Among those present were his Honour Sir James Meston and Lady Meston and many visitors from various stations in the diocese.

The Morris Memorial Committee of Nagpur have decided to allocate a non-recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 to the New English High School, Nagpur, for building purposes, subject to certain conditions including registration of its governing body as a society under Act 20 of 1860, and realisation of Rs. 15,000 as donation before the 31st March, 1916, promised by a private gentleman. The funded capital of the Society is about two lakhs.

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

LADY MEHTA'S LETTER OF THANKS TO THE CORPORATION.

Lady Mehta has addressed the following letter, dated 15th November 1915, to the Secretary to the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th November, communicating to me the highly appreciative and eulogistic resolution passed by the Corporation on the 10th instant for the many valuable services rendered by my late husband to that body during his long connection with it extending over forty-five years. To me it is a source of the highest gratification the terms in which the Corporation have referred to those services and I beg to express my grateful thanks to it and also for its expression of deep sympathy and condolence in my present bereavement."

THE HON. MR. WACHA'S THANKS.

The Secretary to the Corporation has received the following letter from the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter intimating that the Corporation have been pleased to elect me to represent them in the Legislative Council as an additional member in the place of their late lamented colleague, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. In reply I am to request that you will please convey to the Corporation my sincere thanks for reposing their confidence in me by electing me as their representative."

CONGRESS ORGANISATION.

BYCULLA WARD COMMITTEE.

A first meeting of the Byculla Ward District Congress Committee was held in the Telagu Hall, Kamathipura, when about 30 members attended, Mr. D. A. Khare being in the chair.

The President in opening the proceedings explained the object of starting District Congress Committees for different wards in Bombay and hoped that they would prove very useful in bringing the Congress movement to the very door of the common people and in educating them in political matters.

On the motion of Dr. Govande, the following office-bearers were appointed:—Rao Sahib Manaji Rajuji, President; Dr. F. X. Bisni, Dr. J. B. C. DeCosta and Sheth Sayaji Naguji, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. Shanker Parsha, M. K. Azad, C. B. Lalaye, N. F. Nama and B. S. Govande, Secretaries; Messrs. D. A. Khare, M. M. Khandre, G. D. Mhatre, H. J. Dalal, R. J. Avad, S. R. Jilkar, D. S. Dongre, S. A. Nadkarni, A. J. de Noronha, Damoder A. Adhya, R. A. Joshi, S. G. Sadavarte and G. A. Telang, members of the Managing Council.

SURAT CONGRESS FUND.

BALANCE SENT TO BOMBAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, Nov. 29.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the 23rd Indian National Congress of 1907 (Surat), and of the subscribers to the funds raised for the Congress was held on Sunday at Damodardas Tapidas' Hall in Vithalvadi. Rao Bahadur Khandubhai G. Desai presided. After Mr. Thakoram read the letter from the Hony. Secretaries of the Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay, asking to hand over to them balance of the funds of the 23rd Congress, several members addressed the meeting and it was resolved to give Rs. 1,700, the balance of the funds of the 23rd Congress to the Secretaries of the Bombay Reception Committee and to request them that, if there be any surplus this year they should remit to Surat as much as available. The speakers hinted that in future they shall have to hold a Congress meeting in Surat and they might have in that case to look for assistance from Bombay.

LAWLESSNESS IN MOZUFFERGARH.

LARGER NUMBER OF GUN LICENSES TO BE ISSUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

At an informal durbar held at Mozuffergarh on the 27th instant the Lieutenant-Governor made reference to the recent lawlessness in the district and referred to the impost of punitive police in three places, the cost of which would be borne by the classes responsible. His Honour expresed sympathy with Hindu sufferers and exhorted the zemindars and raises to exercise their influence by persuading debtors to pay what is really due to them. His Honour also asked Government officers when on tour to bring about better understanding between the two communities and observed larger number of gun licenses would be given to those who know how to use the weapon and for longer periods.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

DONATIONS TO WAR FUNDS AND CHARITIES.

The Western India Turf Club have made the following further donations to War Funds and Charities:—

To the Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Rs. 25,000; The Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Branch, Rs. 15,000; Lady Lansdowne's (Officers Families) Fund, Rs. 15,000; National Emergency Fund, Y.M.C.A., Rs. 7,000; The Naval Relief Fund, Rs. 5,000; The French Red Cross Fund, Rs. 5,000; The Serbian Red Cross Fund, Rs. 5,000; The Station Hospital, Poona, Rs. 3,000; Total Rs. 80,000.

AMENDMENT OF MUNICIPAL ACT.

REPORT OF CORPORATION COMMITTEE

The Committee appointed by Corporation to consider the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 29th May 1915, forwarding proposals for amending the sections of the Municipal Act pertaining to Taxation, Drainage and Drainage Works, Water Supply, Sanitary matters and Procedure, have submitted to the Corporation a statement showing the amendments proposed by the Commissioner and the Committee's recommendations in regard thereto. If these recommendations are approved by the Corporation the amendments as finally settled by the Committee will be submitted to Government with a view to the Act being amended accordingly.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia has appended a minute to the Report, in the course of which he says:—

It is inadvisable to make amendments piecemeal. Do the Corporation know how often the Act is tinkered with as it suited the whims of the Municipal Executives without the least consideration of the great hardships caused thereby to the rate-payers as well as to the general public? In my candid opinion the amendments, howsoever good they may be, if not enforced without fear or favour or systematically, are mere tools of extortion in the hands of the subordinates or act as so many doors left open to them for corruption. Do the Executives know the monthly income and expenditure of certain of their subordinates, and how much they are worth in their own names or in those of their wives or other family members? If the Municipal Commissioner annually calls for registers or statements from all Municipal employees as to their income and assets, movable and immovable, just as Government officers are called upon in their respective districts as to the appointment held, nature of property, its approximate value, where situated, how acquired, when acquired, etc., he will come to know very many things, and be perhaps able to improve the rotten state of affairs prevailing in the Bombay Municipality. Do what they like with the Act and make it stringent as possible, but so long as there is no check of proper supervision by surprise visits and so long as the complaints of the people are not properly investigated and so long as the integrity of the Municipal service deteriorates or disappears, there is no likelihood of any tangible improvements with regard to sanitation, over-crowding, insanitary buildings, etc., in the City. Let us hope for the better!

Mr. D. E. Wacha in a minute says:—

I approve generally of the amendments save the following:—274 (1). Here there is an invasion on popular liberty which is most undesirable.

Section 241 (1), as amended by the Commissioner and approved by the Committee, runs as follows:—

"The Commissioner may, whenever it shall appear to him to be necessary, by written notice require that any premises furnished with a private water-supply from any Municipal water-work shall, within a reasonable period, which shall be prescribed in the said notice, be provided with a storage-cistern of such size, material quality and description, and with such fittings and placed in such position "and with such means of access" as he thinks fit."

The reasons for amendment given by the Commissioner are as follows:—

"Inspection of cisterns and water fittings is at times found to be difficult as no proper access is provided for them. The amendment is intended to remove this difficulty."

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji has also appended a minute stating he agrees with Mr. Wacha and Dr. Sukhia.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

Colonel E. Eckersley has taken over the duties of Assistant Director, Medical Services, 1st (Peshawar) Division.

Colonel W. T. Mould, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Assistant Director, Medical Services, 4th (Quetta) Division, vice-Colonel Tate.

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Winter, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Assistant Director of Medical Services, Presidency Brigade, vice Colonel Mould transferred.

Lieut.-Colonel L. P. Moore, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Assistant Director, Medical Services, Simla.

Major F. W. Cotton, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Mobilisation) 3rd (Lahore) Division, relieving Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Lloyd, R.A.M.C., appointed to command Station Hospital, Wellington.

Major A. W. Sampey, R.A.M.C., in charge of the Enteric Convalescent Depot, Wellington, has been appointed to the collateral medical charge of the Cadet College at that station.

Major A. H. Hayes, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary) 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Major W. W. Browne, R.A.M.C., has been apointed Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

Captain C. G. Sherlock, R.A.M.C., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary), 7th (Meerut) Division.

The following officers been appointed to command station hospitals noted against the name of each:—Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Lane, Bangalore; Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Molesworth (Reserve of Officers), Ahmednagar; Lieut.-Colonel J. Mc.D. McCarthy, Colaba; Lieut.-Colonell R. H. Lloyd, Wellington; Lieut.-Col. F. Harvey, Ferozephore; Lieut.-Col. E. P. Connolly, Aden; Lieut.-Col. H. Colgate V.D. (T.F.), Jullundur; Major A. D. Jameson, Agra; Major P. C. Douglas, Lahore Cantonment; Major, J. L. Jones Nowshera; Major E. E. Parkes, Madras; Major L. Cotterill, Jutogh.

JAPANESE TRADE WITH INDIA.

VIEWS OF MADRAS MERCHANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

With reference to Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Sir John Rees in the House of Commons as to whether the Japanese Government are granting bounties in respect of exports of raw cotton from India to Japan and imports of cotton piece-goods to India from Japan, a press representative interviewed some prominent merchants of Madras.

Mr. W. A. Beardswell, of Messrs. W. A. Beardswell and Co., one of the leading importers of Manchester piecegoods said that as far as his firm was concerned it had not noticed any interference with its business in the class of Manchester piece-goods (dhoties, sarees etc.), in which it was concerned.

Mr. A. H. Flohr who has resided for some time in Japan and who is now in charge of the piece-goods department of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Badsha Saheb and Co., a leading Indian firm, said there was no doubt Japan was trying to cut into the Indian piece-goods trade but to what extent she would succeed could not be estimated now as her success would depend to a great extent on the attitude of Indian merchants and on whether the Japanese could turn out goods equal to the Manchester quality at competitive prices. He believed this business like most others in Japan, was being subsidised by the Japanese Government.

A leading European merchant said that the South India mills had not so far felt any competition in piece-goods but they had felt it in hosiery trade. He had certainly found an increase in exports of raw cotton but he thought that the more cotton Japan took up better it was for the Indian royts.

Another leading European merchant said Japanese piecegoods were coming in. When he tried them a couple of years ago they did not compare favourably with Manchester goods. But now owing to conditions prevailing in England Japanese goods stood a better chance. As things were, the actual cost of cotton piece-goods in England had increased by about 10 per cent. on account of the shortage of labour and other expenses, not including the higher cost of cotton. Expenses in Japan were normal but he could not tell whether that was sufficient to allow Japanese piece-goods to compete successfully with Manchester without the help of the Japanese Government. Though the freight from England had increased somewhat, it was not of much importance. But every little thing would help.

Another European merchant who handles piece-goods to a very great extent was of opinion that there was no doubt the Japanese Government were subsidising most lines of business in Japan with a view to capturing the trade of the world. They had already got the silk and match trade of India in their hands. In fact they had almost killed the silk trade of Bengal and he would not be surprised if they got hold of a good portion of the Manchester trade. He could not see how this could be prevented under present conditions.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—That the passengers have a legal right to resist overcrowding was first made known to the public through the columns of "The Chronicle." Soon after that a passenger on the N.-W. Railway exercised the right and resisted not only the railway servant but also the railway police who attempted to overcrowd his compartment. He was prosecuted for interfering with the police in the discharge of their duty. But he was acquitted as neither the railway servant nor the police can overcrowd any compartment. This case was also reported in "The Chronicle." The publicity thus given to the passengers' indisputable right is bearing good fruits. During the last few months some more cases in which passengers have successfully resisted both the railway servant and the police in their illegal attempts at overcrowding have come to my notice. In none of these cases was the resisting passenger prosecuted. The reason for this silence of the railway companies is that they do not wish to take any more cases to the courts in which their own guilt is proved, while the passenger's, right is upheld by the courts. Also because the companies do not wish the public to know that the passenger has the right. Thus the educative effect of the agitation in your paper is great. But when one remembers the enormous extent of the evil which the passengers have to put up with, one cannot but wish that the agitation is more widely spread and sufficiently long kept up.

The good example set by "The Chronicle" is followed by the "Kaiser-i-Hind" It is since some months publishing a series of Gujarati articles with the object of educating its readers. If other important vernacular papers in each presidency were to do the same, the railway tyrants will soon meet with a storm of resistance which will overwhelm them.—Yours, etc.,

VOICE OF THE OPPRESSED.

CONVICTION OF A PRIVATE DETECTIVE

CHARGED WITH CHEATING A CHEMIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

V. S. Martine, a private detective, was convicted to-day by the Second Presidency Magistrate on a charge of cheating a chemist. The Magistrate deferred the sentence as he expects a report from Madras about the accused's antecedents. Martine was remanded to costody till Friday.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Lame Excuse.

"The Mahratta."—Indian matters are outside party politics in Parliament—which means that they are not much cared for. Mr. Chamberlain could have carried his point without trying to explain and justify the Bill. But when he says that the method of the selection suggested in the Bill is not necessary "till after the war," and yet forces the Bill upon India in a hurry, we do not know what to think of the inconsequential logic of the Secretary of State. If there is no necessity for the operation of the Bill "till after the war," why all this feverish haste and disregard of Indian opinion? Why was not the Bill framed after consulting Indian public opinion? And why persist in hurriedly carrying it through when that opinion is known to be decidedly and universally adverse? In his apologetics, Mr. Chamberlain gives no reason in favour of the Bill, but as the "Bombay Chronicle" points out he gives reasons why the Bill should *not* be enacted at present.

Official Obduracy and Obstruction.

"The Hindu."—Those who have been reading the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council during the last four days and have been watching the trend of affairs in the general administration, cannot but be struck with the fact as to how little popular opinion and popular aspirations influence the acts of the Local Government. The efforts of Hon. Non-Official Members to bring informed public opinion to bear upon the acts and measures of the Executive Government have been earnest, persistent and well-directed, but they are rarely found to prevail against the obduracy of the powers-that-be. In this respect the Indian Member of the Executive Council is not of much benefit to the popular cause. He is often found, with the well-known zeal of a new convert, standing in the advanced guard of official opposition to the legitimate development of popular institutions. The reforms introduced during Lord Morley's regime have only served to bring out the latent capacity of the people for concerted action by way of criticism and suggestion in matters relating to the public good, but have not given them any constructive powers to produce practical results. The country is yet ruled by a bureaucracy whose inertia and imperviousness in the matter of schemes for popular advancement, are as inflexible as ever.

Readjustment After War.

The Bengalee."—The Indian National Congress will meet at Bombay in December next on the 27th, 28th and 29th instant under the presidency of our distinguished townsman Sir S. P. Sinha. The most important question for the deliberation of the Congress this year is that of readjustment after the war. All minor matters should be laid aside and the attention of the Congress focussed on this supreme topic of the hour. The All-India Moslem League will also hold its sitting at Bombay during Christmas week. It will be a most notable feature of the season—this happy conjunction of meetings of the two foremost political organisations of the country. It will thus be possible to make a united pronouncement on our demands before the Government. The war can not last long: it its bound to come to an end by the middle of next year. It is necessary that we should be ready with a scheme that would be acceptable to all India. The next session of the Congress therefore, promises to be one of extraordinary interest. We hope that there will be a strong muster of delegates from the provinces, especially from Bengal. Our Bombay friends are making the necessary arrangements in their wonted style.

A Stupendous Raja.

"The Indian Social Reformer."—His Highness the Raja of Pudukotta has not been content to marry an Australian. In reply to an address presented to him by his subjects on his return with his bride to Pudukotta, the Raja took occasion to justify his action on grounds which we can characterise only as egregious. "The question of my marriage" said the Raja, "has been engaging my serious attention for several years. Through my training and travels here and abroad I had formed certain ideals as to the sort of helpmate who could secure for me both a happy home and an intelligent co-operation in the discharge of my responsibilities as a ruler. After much looking out and cogitation I found that it was impossible in the present state of our society to expect any approach to the standard I had formed, and that it might be necessary to sacrifice a little of surface national sentiment if my expectations were to be realised. It has pleased God to vouchsafe to me at last a partner who is in my opinion qualified to fulfill my ideals, and I hope that with God's blessings the future of the State will, under our joint guidance, be even more prosperous and happy than ever before." We have no doubt that the Australian bride of the Raja is a very worthy lady, but when he avers that India held no woman who would have been a helpmate worthy of him, we should like to tell him that he either does not understand what he says or is guilty of a gross impertinence. Much worthier men than the Raja of Pudukotta have acknowledged themselves as unworthy of the high type of India's womanhood, one of the noblest on God's earth. We cannot think much of a man, Raja or no Raja who thinks that a woman of his mother's race and complexion is not good enough for him.

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6. Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912.
7. Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912.
8. Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912.

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SELECT OPINIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, Madras:—. . . It is an acceptable addition to my law library. I have tested it here and there and I find it is another example of the care and completeness which always characterise the publications which issue from your Printing House. . . . I anticipate that the book will be found very useful in dealing with Company law and an exhaustive mine of authority to those seeking for precedents.

Sir Leslie Miller, Chief Judge of Mysore Chief Court and formerly Judge of Madras High Court:—It is a volume which should be of the greatest use to practitioners and judges in India, where the administration of Company's law is becoming increasingly important. I have always been grateful to my friend the late Mr. Sanjiva Row for inaugurating the Lawyer's Companion Series of annotated statutes, a series which is always very useful and handy for reference. The present volume is no less complete than its predecessors, and the incorporation in it of the English Statute of 1908 and the various Indian Acts printed in Appendix II, add greatly to its value.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—I have now had occasion to consult the work on the Companies Act, 1913, by Mr. S. Kasturi Rangachariar, a copy of which you very courteously sent me last month and it gives me such pleasure to say that I have found it quite the most comprehensive and useful of all the editions of that Act known to me. In my opinion it is a work which should be in every legal practitioner's library as well as in the libraries of all courts that have to adjudicate upon Company cases and to conduct winding-up proceedings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—. . . I have not had time to read the book through but a cursory glance convinces me that it is a complete and up-to-date work on the subject and that it will be of great help to the Bench and the Bar.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—. . the volume in question will be a valuable addition to this Chamber's library.

Madras Trades Association:—. . . the Committee considers the book to be a most helpful addition to commercial concerns of every kind.

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, C.I.E.:—It is very useful to those who have anything to do with the management and working of joint stock companies.

Dewan Bahadur M. Audinarayaniah:—The annotation of the case-law appears to me exhaustive, and the arrangement of kindred acts well designed. The book will, I think, be of much help not only to the legal profession, but to all having any concern with companies, joint-stock or other descriptions.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, December 1, 1915.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

In a suggestive letter which she wrote to the "New Statesman" a few months ago, Lady Muir Mackenzie expressed the view that this war would bring about a definite Indian and English entente and that "women of progressive sympathies, both in India and England, will best help about this desirable end." And in the course of the letter she paid a graceful tribute to Indian womanhood,—which was the more welcome inasmuch as it came from one who spoke with an intimate knowledge of Indian women,—and proceeded to comment strongly on one of the principal causes of the backwardness of Indian women. "The English rulers of India," she wrote, "refuse to acknowledge how vital to India's future is the proper education of her daughters." This is merely what all Indians have felt and said, but in view of Mr. Chamberlain's recent ill-informed pronouncement, her words gain an added importance. It may be instructive, in the light of her comments, to examine how far the Government of Bombay have discharged their responsibility to provide for the educational needs of Indian girls as evidenced by the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1914-15.

The total female population of the Presidency is more than ten million. Taking, therefore, according to the practice of Western countries, 25 per cent. of these to be of school-going age, we should have over three millions of girl-pupils attending the schools and colleges of the Presidency,—if all of them received education. We have, however, not yet reached that stage, and if the educational activities of the State remain as they are, generations may have to pass before that consummation is reached. For, as the figures supplied by the Director of Public Instruction show, the total number of girl-pupils attending schools and colleges is even less than 150,000. Government themselves take the population of school-going age to be 15 per cent. of the whole population. But this, as we have previously pointed out, is an arbitrary standard and one wholly opposed to the practice obtaining in other countries. Yet the percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age, even according to this standard, is only 9.8 while that in the case of male scholars is 42.2. That the state of girls' education should be what it is, is not surprising when we consider that there are only 1,236 institutions in the whole Presidency to meet the wants of over twenty-five thousand towns and villages with a school-going population of more than three millions. Taking the primary schools first, these, in British districts, increased from 998 to 1,057, and the pupils from 73,339 to 77,258. There are also many girls in boys' schools, so that the total number of girls under instruction in primary schools was 111,999. But in view of the fact that no primary school for boys was opened during the year, the slight increase in the number of schools for girls is not very satisfactory, especially as 16 out of the new schools opened were aided.

Difficulties of a more serious character arise when we consider the question of secondary education among girls. It is not possible, owing to a variety of causes, to admit girls freely to boys' schools, and such a step would not probably meet the wishes of even educated Indian parents. On the other hand, the fears previously expressed that separate institutions started by Government at great cost would be attended only by a handful of pupils, no longer holds good. The phenomenal success of privately managed high schools,—and it is pertinent to observe that of the 31 such schools in the Presidency, 29 are under private management,—shows not only that they have met a distinct want but that the demand for them far outstrips the supply. How little Government are doing in the matter is apparent from the fact that there are only two Government high schools in the whole Presidency,—one in Poona and another in Ahmedabad. And what of the higher and professional education of Indian women,—without which no country can progress or can have a right to progress? In this all-important branch of education what is the record that the Presidency has to show? Only this, that there were in all 136 girl students in the arts and professional colleges during the year 1914-15 and that there is not one separate college for women in the Presidency. A large number of these women receiving higher education belong to the Christian and Parsi communities showing that the spread of this education among the Hindus and Mahomedans is altogether negligible. The need, therefore, for separate colleges for women becomes imperative, inasmuch as it is apparent that the existing colleges have failed to attract students from these communities. Government have from a misconceived sense of economy abandoned indefinitely the project for a women's college in Bombay. But the duty of the leaders of the people is clear. It is to organise a strong, continuous and constant movement not for one college in Bombay, but for a college in each division of the Presidency which shall have its affiliated high schools in all the district and the taluka towns.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Some days ago we published letters from various correspondents, complaining of the action of the authorities of some of the colleges in Bombay, in endeavouring to prevent students from acting as volunteers at the forthcoming meetings of the National Congress and the All-India Moslem League in Bombay. We are not aware that any objections of this character have been placed in the way of students assisting in this innocuous fashion in previous years, but in any case it seems to us undesirable, not to say unnecessary, to interfere with the freedom of students who wish to volunteer for this work, especially at this time. The students of two colleges in particular seem to be the victims of particularly unreasonable conduct in this respect on the part of those responsible. In one case, as stated by our correspondents, the students have been allowed to volunteer for the Congress but not for the League,—a discrimination which either has no meaning at all, or which has been made because the person who made it is quite ignorant of the aims and objects and the character of the All-India Moselem League,—or has joined the official party who are opposed, either actively or passively, to the holding of the League meeting in Bombay. The other case is even more astonishing. We are informed that at another college a notice has been put up warning the students of the danger of mixing themselves up in politics and reminding them of the case of a student who some time ago mixed himself up with politics of so undesirable a character that he ended up by getting a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment. Of course it is possible to quote numerous instances of students in India whose political indulgences have led them into prison but the less said about them the better. But the notice can have only one application at the present moment, and that is to the Congress and the Moslem League. Surely both these bodies, which have received the recognition of those in high authority as associations working on orderly and constitutional principles for legitimate aims, have a right to expect that they will be protected by those in authority from stupid and offensive insinuations of this kind by college principals, who would be better employed in confining their attention to those activities of their students which concern them. Certain classes of officials in this country, we know, are apt to be extremely ignorant concerning its national politics, but it is amazing that even a college principal should be guilty of confusing the sort of politics which lead to the gaol with those of the Congress and the League. The best way of curing stupidity of this character would be to order the person responsible to attend the Congress daily with a selected party of his students, who might be asked to explain to him the meaning of the various speeches and resolutions.

WORDS AND ACTIONS.

The bane of the social reform movement in India has been a strangely fatal hesitancy on the part of many of its leaders to shrink from action in accordance with their convictions whenever the opportunity for such action has arisen. A very apt case in point is the character of the announcement recently made by some of the social reform leaders in Bombay regarding the proposed inter-caste Hindu dinner to be held during Christmas week. "*Only* ladies and gentlemen, it is stated, "belonging to the various castes of the Hindu community and having *respectable positions or status in life*, will be invited to take part in the dinner."

From the boldness which characterised the *speeches* at the recent meeting of the Aryan Brotherhood, to this *action* of "some of the promoters and sympathisers of the inter-caste dinner movement" there is, indeed, a very deplorable fall. Certainly, persons "having a respectable position or status in life" have a right to dine together and, in public as often as they may. But the consequence of their doing so in the name of a movement which is based on the principles of justice and equal opportunities for all, cannot but be to bring the movement itself into discredit. But we have no doubt there are many leaders of the reform movement who are incapable of sacrificing their convictions to an unhealthy and snobbish compromise and we trust they will lose no time, in the interests of the movement itself, in publicly dissociating themselves from it.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND BOOKER WASHINGTON.

There is a pathetic appropriateness in the tribute which the members of the Hubli Depressed Classes Mission paid to the memory of the late Booker T. Washington. It at least serves to impress on one the truth of the oft repeated statement that one touch of sympathy makes the whole world kin. Indeed, there cannot but be a bond of mutual sympathy of the oppressed and the down-trodden between the depressed clases of India and the American "blacks" from whom Booker T. Washington rose and for whom he fought against the forces of human injustice and human intolerance. The depressed classes of India are to-day struggling against the same wrongs under which the American negroes laboured,—wrongs imposed upon them by a society which withholds from them most of the best things of life which it is the birthright of man to enjoy. For the best and most ardent spirits among the depressed classes of India there cannot therefore be a higher and more inspiring example to follow than the life-work of Booker T. Washington.

Notes of the Day.

The King of Roumania's Speech.

The King of Roumania in his speech to his Parliament gave no indication that he and his Government intend in any way departing from their neutrality, though the phrase "uniting our efforts for the defence of our great interests" may cover the arrangement that Roumania is believed to have come to with Russia for the passage of Russian troops through Roumania territory. It is no secret that the late King Carol of Roumania was a pro-German, retaining all the traditions of his House,—the Hohenzollern,—and feeling always a foreigner in the land over which he was called to rule. His son, the present King, who as heir to the throne was one of the most popular men in Roumania, has so far given no public sign of what his personal feelings may be; but it may be affirmed that, though they may incline naturally in the direction suggested by heredity, they are at the same time tempered by a very fortunate and happy marriage with a British princess,—the eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh,—who since her coming to Bucharest has been idolised by the Roumanian people.

The Three A.'s.

The inactivity of the Greek Government certainly finds no echo in the doings of its telegraph offices and we continue to be inundated with the most nonsensical news, inspired by the imagination for which the modern Hellene has so notable a reputation. The correspondent of "The Observer," in the Greek capital, wires that a telegram from a good source (*sic*) in Constantinople reports that proclamations have been issued to the Ottoman troops, calling on them to turn against the existing Government. Was there ever such a farrago of nonsense sent across the cables? The Turkish Censor, like the Russian, never gives a telegram the benefit of a doubt and seldom makes mistakes, and the likelihood even, of any person, who could be described as "a good source," being sufficiently foolish to imagine that such a wire could be sent out of Turkey, is extremely remote. Correspondents should not believe all they hear, especially in Athens,—much less should Censors allow their wild statements to pass over the wires. But as long as the Censor is so indiscriminate, people will do well to remember the three A's,—Athens, Amsterdam and Ananias!

Economy!

Only the other day we had occasion to comment on the false economy shown by the local Government in withholding necessary expenditure on the spread of education—especially primary education. But how far Government, whether Provincial or Imperial, do not consider themselves bound by any demands of true economy in spending the peoples' money, and that too on objects which do not contribute to the advantage of the people themselves, is evidenced from the announcement that it has been decided to grant personal allowances to certain members of the Educational Service. The granting of compensation or enhancement of payment to the members of the Provincial Educational Service may indeed be justified on the ground that, inasmuch as they are paid comparatively lower salaries for the same kind of work, a real hardship exists in their case. But there is nothing to justify a similar benefit as far as the members of the Imperial Educational Service are concerned; for in their case no such hardships exist or can exist. In any case the decision comes with a very bad grace from a Government which not only preaches but enforces rigorous economy in matters which vitally affect the interests of the people.

A Guide to the Gersoppa Falls.

The recent visit of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon to the famous Gersoppa Falls in the Kanara District has occasioned the publication of a pleasing souvenir in the form of a brochure prepared by the Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, intended to serve as a handy guide to the Falls. As is well known, the Gersoppa Falls are amongst the grandest of their kind in the world. While excelled in height by two or three Continental cascades, the Gersoppa cataract surpasses them in the volume of water precipitated; and while much inferior to the Niagara in volume, it far excels the latter in height. The principal of the four distinct falls, into which the river Sharavati breaks over the 250 yards wide rocky bed of Gersoppa, pours in its waters in one unbroken column to a sheer depth of 830 feet. From the spectacular point of view, competent critics have pronounced the Gersoppa Falls to be among the most magnificent and awe-inspiring sights in the world. It is calculated that about half a million horse-power could be generated from these Falls, if they were properly harnessed. In the present brochure, the descriptive account is taken from Rice's "Gazetteer of Mysore," while the photographs of the Falls from various view-points are supplied by Mr. M. N. Kirtikar, a well-known photographer of Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY CONCERT.

A RIGHT ROYAL FESTIVAL.

The gala St. Andrew's Day concert at the Excelsior last night was a splendid success in every way. A house packed from floor to ceiling, the cream of our Local talent, a delightful programme of varieties, and an enthusiastic audience, all helped to produce one of the most successful entertainments ever given in Bombay. The theatre was decorated with a profusion of Allied bunting, relieved by heliotrope and purple drapings on the stage boxes, one of which was occupied by Lord and Lady Willingdon. The popular impression will no doubt prevail, that the concert innovation to celebrate the memory of the Scottish patron saint, is a great advance on the customary aldermanic festival "wi' its haggis an' a' an' a'," and those who were fortunate in securing seats will hope to have the experiment repeated in the future. And it remains to be seen what our Bombay-Scottish friends have to say about burying for good a time-honoured ceremonial which has come to be regarded as a revered tradition.

The concert was opened by the Excelsior Orchestra with a potpourri of the best of Scotland's national music, which was followed by a very capable rendering of the Prologue to "Pagliacci," a very trying piece to give as an opening number on an occasion of this kind. In Mr. B. M. Bayly's hands, however, it received full effect, and if the singer could have arranged to have a roll of music in one of his hands, it might even have been better still. Mr. Bayly was deservedly encored and responded with a bow. Mrs. Sharpe, who was responsible for "Love in Damascus" and "Life of a Rose," has a sweet little soprano voice with a marked tremolo and uses it to the fullest advantage. The huge audience was delighted with her performance which was vociferously encored, to which the lady very kindly responded. Mr. G. Bourn, who came next, was a valuable acquisition as a most delightful interpreter of the Coon type of ditty. He has a tuneful high baritone of exceptionally fine timbre, and his quaint sympathetic rendering of "Pucker Up Your Lips, Miss Lindy," simply took the house by storm, receiving an enthusiastic recall, which he replied to with another Coon refrain. Mr. Malcolm Smith displayed great grace, skill and activity in the Sword Dance and was energetically piped by Mr. G. B. Ramsay, whose wind and lungs have by no means deteriorated by his residence in the tropics. It was a novel and pretty turn which was very well received. Mrs. Binning's charming rendering of "My Ain Folk" was probably the gem of the first part of the programme, and both words and melody were listened to with wrapt attention, the dying pianissimo refrain of the last verse being given with artistic and telling effect. Mrs. Binning as an encore gave "The Land Of I Don't Know Where" as suggested by the words. Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath were in great form in an uproariously funny comedy sketch entitled "Dick's Sister," which brought the first part to a close. The audience rocked with laughter over the many amusing absurdities introduced, and even the cane settee cracked a joke at the expense of Mr. McGrath, when one of the situations began to get a trifle involved and weighty.

Mrs. Jamieson was obviously nervous when "Comin' Thro' The Rye" and the opening verses of this coy Border classic suffered in consequence. This, however, wore off as the song progressed, and her effort finally scored triumphantly with a hearty encore. Mr. W. L. E. Aitken was simply immense with his Harry Lauder turn "When I Get Back Again To Bonnie Scotland" and if his voice had a little less quality and more rasp about it, he would outrival the great creator himself in the impersonation. His patter was hilariously funny and the local gags introduced were decidedly clever and intensely humorous. The knock at the "Presumptuous Committee" was quite a good-humoured retort and the sally was received with peals of laughter.

The hour was late at this stage and the "chiel" had to disappear from the gay scene. But as the hours wore on the enthusiasm increased and though not present when Auld Lang Syne was reached, it is quite safe to assume the parting anthem was given by performers and audience alike with an abandon which must have made the very welkin ring. Mr. Clement Robinson accompanied one or two of the numbers with great skill and sympathy. Our apologies are due to the various artistes whose contributions to the good cause are not mentioned through force of circumstances. It was a right royal entertainment, and if it cannot be repeated earlier, its success will surely encourage the promoters to repeat the experiment next November 30th.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NORTH SEA SUCCESS.

ENEMY SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

GERMANS FORCED BACK BY RUSSIANS.

BULGARIAN DESERTERS JOIN BRITISH.

The small Serbian army is putting up a heroic defence southward of Prilep. A number of Bulgarian soldiers belonging to the Agrarian Party and strongly opposed to the war, have come over to the British near Strumnitza. The Germans are proceeding to Bulgaria to support the Bulgarians in the event of a Russian invasion.

The Germans took the offensive in the Illuxt region, but were hurled back. till they were swept by the fire of their own batteries. The Russians then counter-attacked and occupied a suburb and two cemeteries of Illuxt and the German trenches beyond. The enemy has also been forced to retire westward to the left bank of the Styr.

There was severe fighting on the steep Montenero slopes and the Italians captured strong enemy entrenchments. More trenches were captured also on the Carso Plateau.

Field-Marshal French reports that a British aeroplane destroyed off Middlekerke a German submarine, which was seen to break in half.

Lord Kitchener has arrived in Paris. His Lordship was received by President Poincaré yesterday morning.

A Paris communiqué reports that the enemy lost appreciably north of the Labyrinth in Artois in a sharp fight in which they were turned out of a mine crater which they had been holding two days.

SIND BRANCH OF WAR FUND.

Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Honorary Secretary of the Fund writes that Rs. 4,25,000 inclusive of the twentieth instalment of Rs. 3,000 have been remitted to the Bank of Bombay to be credited to the above fund.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION'S WAR GIFT.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon has received from the Board of Directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited a cheque for Rs. 22,500 towards the cost of an aeroplane or motor ambulance for the British Government.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE CUT INTO TWO.

BRITISH AVIATOR'S FEAT IN NORTH SEA.

BRITISH AIRMAN'S FEAT

GERMAN SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

FIFTEEN AIR ENCOUNTERS IN ONE DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Field-Marshal French reports that a British aeroplane destroyed off Middelkerke a German submarine, which was seen to break in half.

The communiqué from Field-Marshal French, says that on the night of the 25th a party forced an entrance into enemy trenches near Gommecourt, and flung hand grenades into several deep dugouts full of Germans.

We sprang a mine in front of Givenchy and destroyed two galleries. There were considerable casualties among German bomb-throwers.

The enemy's aeroplanes were very active on the 28th. There were fifteen air encounters. One German was brought down. The German aerodrome at Gits and the ammunition factory at Chapelette were bombed.

AEROPLANES ATTACK BRITISH STEAMER.

VESSEL'S SAFE ARRIVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

A Rotterdam telegram describes another aeroplane attack on a British steamer in the North Sea near North Hinder Light. Three aeroplanes opened fire with machine-guns and rifles and also dropped bombs when crossing the steamer, the bombs missing but the rain of bullets struck the sides. None of the crew were hit. The attack lasted twenty mintes. The steamer arrived safely.

GERMAN BAYONET ATTACK DEFEATED.

ENEMY PUT TO FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 29.

There was further grenade fighting in Artois.

A communiqué says we defeated a German bayonet attack at Berry-au-Bac, the enemy fleeing and leaving bodies and prisoners.

Four German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Verdun but did no material damage.

As a reprisal five French aviators attacked the station at Brieulles, cutting the line. A German train turned and fled.

SHARP FIGHT NEAR LABYRINTH.

GERMANS TURNED OUT OF A MINE CRATER.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

A communiqué says that the enemy lost appreciably north of the Labyrinth in a sharp fight in which they were turned out of a mine crater which they had been holding two days.

A French aeroplane in the Meuse district was forced to descend, but was only slightly damaged although heavily bombarded. The aviators were safe.

LORD KITCHENER.

ARRIVES IN PARIS.

TURIN, Nov. 29.

Lord Kitchener has left here for Paris.

ROME, Nov. 29.

Lord Kitchener visited parts of the middle Isonzo front, where Gorizia is situated, also the lower Isonzo.

The King received Lord Kitchener at the headquarters and personally conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of Savoy.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

A telegram from Paris says Lord Kitchener has arrived there.

RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT POINCARE.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

President Poincaré received Lord Kitchener this morning.

SERBIANS' HEROIC STAND.

BULGARIAN SOLDIERS JOIN THE BRITISH.

PREPARATIONS AGAINST RUSSIAN INVASION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SALONIKA, Nov. 29.

The small Serbian Army is heroically maintaining itself southward of Prilep. The Bulgarians are still hanging back in the region of Krushevo and only occasionally shelling the Allied line.

A number of Bulgarian soldiers belonging to the Philippopolis regiment, which is composed largely of men belonging to the Agrarian Party and strongly opposed to the war, have come over to the British near Strumnitza.

It is believed that Germans are proceeding to Bulgaria to support the Bulgarians in the event of a Russian invasion.

It is reported that the Bulgarians are withdrawing troops from the Turkish frontier and despatching them to their western front.

SITUATION AT MONASTER.

SERBS RESOLVED TO DEFEND TO THE LAST.

SOLONIKA, Nov. 29.

The situation at Monastir is precarious. The civil authorities have quitted the town, but Colonel Vassitch is firmly resolved to defend the town to the last.

SNOW IMPEDING THE BULGARIANS.

NUMBERS DESERT.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

A communiqué says:—

The Serbs have not yet been attacked at Monastir. Snow is impeding the Bulgarians. Numbers of the latter are deserting.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 30.

The Viceroy's telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 29th November, says:—

The pursuit of the Serbians in the direction of Prizrend and Ipek in Montenegro continues. The French report that French aviators dropped bombs on the Bulgarian encampment of Strumnitza, also of Istip. The French troops have been withdrawn to the right bank of the Cerna in consequence of the present situation of the Serbians, one army retreating to Montenegro and another retreating to Albania.

OPENING OF ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BUKHAREST, Nov. 29.

The King, opening Parliament, said, "The war which is drenching the world with blood, continues around us with increasing bitterness. New States have now joined in giving it evergrowing proportions. This situation imposes upon Roumania more than ever the duty of uniting our efforts for the defence of our great interests."

The King asked Parliament to vote credits for the supply of the needs of their beloved Army.

GERMAN WOMEN AND WAR

DEMAND THE RETURN OF THEIR HUSBANDS.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 29.

The "Telegraaf" says a thousand German women held a demonstration before the Imperial Castle in Berlin demanding the return of their husbands from the front and the improvement of the supply of provisions. The Police dispersed them.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA.

A SUBURB OF ILLUXT OCCUPIED.

GERMANS RETIRE TO LEFT BANK OF STYR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30.

A communiqué says: There was severe fighting in the Illuxt region, where the Germans, after taking the offensive, were hurled back till they were swept by the fire of their own batteries.

Profiting by the situation, the Russians counter-attacked and occupied a suburb and two cemeteries of Illuxt and the German trenches beyond.

A brilliant night attack south-west of Pinsk resulted in the capture of the commander of a German division, another general and other officers.

The enemy was forced to retire westward to the left bank of the Styr near Kozlenitchi and Tchartorysk.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

IMMENSE WAR SUPPLIES TO ALLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

The "Pioneer's" Tokio correspondent writes:—

Japan continues to participate enormously and profitably in providing war supplies for the Allies. Orders and inquiries come in daily. Most of them continue to be from Russia though some are from England and France. A large Russian order for gun shells is keeping the arsenals busy night and day the price being said to run into many millions of yen.

Export of all kinds of explosives to Russia is said to be enormous. Celluloid companies are doing a considerable part of the business. The Bossi Celluloid Company recently filled an order for some 400 tons valued at 1,500,000 yen.

The output in army boots and army cloth for Russia is still keeping Japanese looms and shoe factories going to the utmost limit of capacity.

Since the fall of Warsaw, the export of copper to Russia has considerably fallen off, as Russia finds it cheaper to get this metal through the United States, where the price is about three yen lower.

This week five more Germans have been deported from Yokohama by the Japanese Government on the charge of having supplied munitions to the enemy of Japan and her Allies. Most of them were in the employ of Otto Reimer and Company of Yokohama, Kobe and Hamburg.

It is said, for some time they have been shipping copper to the United States in the name of certain Japanese and shipments are sent thence to Germany through neutral European countries.

PROPOSED WAR LEAGUE AT KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, No. 30.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Association of Karachi to-night the following resolution will be proposed:—

That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to create a War League with the following two objects: (1) To organise and concentrate the efforts and resources of those who were thought unable to proceed to the battle front, are nevertheless anxious to assist Government in every possible way in repelling the enemies of civilisation and in restoring *Pax Britannica*; (2) to enlighten those who have not had opportunities of following closely the causes that have led up to the war as to the true facts of the world-situation, the main incidents of the war itself, its cost in human life and material sacrifices, its inevitable course and end and the desirability of helping actively to bring about the quickest possible downfall and extermination of the enemy invaders.

That the following gentlemen be invited to act as a provisional committee for taking counsel with the leaders of public opinion throughout India for the promotion of the objects of the League and for such other action to this end as they may deem fit and necessary, the provisional committee to have power to add to their number:—The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhargri, the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Hussain, the Hon. M. Jehangir H. Kothari and the Hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb C.I.E.

VIGOROUS ITALIAN OFFENSIVE ON CARSO

MORE TRENCHES OCCUPIED.

LARGE CAPTURES OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, No. 30.

A communiqué says: There was severe fighting on the steep Montenero slopes and strong enemy entrenchments were captured.

There were furious engagements north-west of Gorizia, where the enemy were strongly reinforced. Hand-to-hand fighting took place in Italian trenches, but eventually the enemy was driven back. There was a vigorous offensive on the Carso platean, towards San Martino, where more trenches were captured. The total captures for the day were 702 prisoners, three machine guns and much material.

ALLEGED UNREST IN TURKEY.

ANTI-GOVERNMENT PLACARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

The Pioneer's special correspondent cables under date London, Nov. 28th:—

The "Observer's" Athens correspondent quotes a telegram from a good source in Constantinople stating that proclamations have been distributed to the army and placarded at stations, running "Brothers in the name of God turn arms against the Government which is leading the country to the brink of an abyss." Other messages indicate the anxiety of Bulgaria lest Turkey should retain Thrace.

According to the "Petit Parisien's" Salonika correspondent seven Turkish divisions are at Sufli and one each at Mustapha Pasha, Varna and Burgas.

"The Times" Balkan correspondent says that the Bucharest Germanophile League of National Unity endeavoured to hold a public meeting at Slatina. The crowd outside the station compelled the delegates to be refused admission to the hotel. They broke windows and threatened to storm the hotel. The delegates hastily returned to Bucharest.

THE REICHSTAG.

LONDON, Nov. 29

The Reichstag meets on Tuesday.

LORD WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 13.

No official announcement has been made regarding the coming visit of the Governor of Bombay to Karachi.

But the "Daily Gazette" understands that Lord and Lady Willingdon will arrive at Karachi on the morning of the 5th January and will leave for Bombay on the evening of the 7th January.

Lord Willingdon will probably open the new Karachi Trust offices on the afternoon of the 5th January and unveil the statue of the late King Edward in the Frere Hall grounds on the following afternoon.

Lady Willingdon, it is expected, will open the new maternity wing of the Lady Dufferin Hospital on the afternoon of the 7th January.

LATER.

Lord Willingdon's arrival here has been finally fixed for the 5th January.

U. P. HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

The inaugural meeting of the United Provinces Historical Society took place today in the Hall of the University School of Law. Sir James Meston presided and delivered an interesting address pointing out the objects and advantages of such a society and the great field the province offered for historical research.

The Hon. Mr. Burn said the object of the society was study of the history, literature and economics of the province.

Dr. Venis was elected President of the society, and Professor Buckler, Secretary, Dr. Sunderlal and Mr. Karamat Hussain Vice-Presidents.

P. & O. COMPANY'S REPORT.

RUNNING EXPENSES INCREASED ENORMOUSLY.

BALANCE OF HALF A MILLION STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's yearly report shows a balance of half a million sterling of which seventy-eight thousand has been carried forward.

The report records the loss of the Nile, the Nubia and the India. The cost of the last-named falls on the Government as she was requisitioned. Two older steamers, the Arcadia and the Oriental have been sold.

Running expenses have enormously increased. Rates of charter for vessels commandeered have been very moderate, while insurance against war risk cost a quarter of a million. The company suffered serious loss in the fall of securities in which reserves were invested.

Two mail steamers under construction will not be completed for a considerable time, as builders are occupied on Government work.

Instead of investing in new tonnage the directors placed the money in the war loan and Treasury Bills.

THREE STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The French steamers Algerien and Omara and the British steamer Tunis have been sunk. Thirty are missing from the Algerien. The crew of the Tunis has been landed.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The "London Gazette" announces that the following have been promoted to brevet rank:

Lieut-Colonel R. Heard, Medicals.
Lieut. Col. L. R. Kenyon, Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. T. E. Scott, Artillery.
Major A. H. Harrison, 33rd Punjabis.
Major T. M. Luke, Artillery.
Major C. C. Palmer, Artillery.
Major F. A. Maxwell, 18th Lancers.
Major C. L. Norman, Guides.
Capt. P. H. Keen, 56th Punjabi Rifles.
Capt. A. W. Moens, 52nd Sikhs.
Capt. F. E. Talbot, 14th Sikhs.

ECHO OF THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

MR. ROGERS' SUIT AGAINST "MADRAS TIMES" DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Phillips to-day delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by the "Madras Times" against the decree of Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair on the Original Side for Rs. 3,000 with costs, passed in favour of Mr. C. H. Rogers, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in a suit for damages for libel.

Their Lordships reversed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the suit with costs throughout holding that the comment by the "Times" was a fair one and not a libel.

PERSIAN POLITICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 30.

The following official telegraphic communication has been received by the Persian Consul-General at Delhi from the Foreign Office at Teheran:—His Imperial Majesty the Shah is not going to leave Teheran. The Turkish Ambassador and the Austrian Minister have returned to Teheran. Prince Ainoddouleh entered the Cabinet without a port folio and Prince Farman Arma assumed the portfolio of the Interior.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A CLERK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

On Sunday a revenue clerk of the Andul Raj was found lying dead in his quarters with pistol wound on his person. Police enquiry is going on.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

RANBIR SINGH'S ACTIVITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 30.

At the hearing of the supplementary Lahore conspiracy case to-day before the Special Tribunal, Nihal Kaur, wife of Indar Singh of Khanna, deposed to her husband having been despatched last winter to Bar to bring in Sikhs to attack the Ferozpur Arsenal and to her having gone to Ludhiana and Ferozpur to fetch him back during which she met several accused of whom she identified 11. She found her husband at home on return when he told her that he had evaded the instruction to collect men.

Cross-examined she said her husband was scolded by the police at the Ludhiana jail identification for not identifying any one.

Tepa Singh, of Sarwara, having identified 11 accused gave evidence about the Sikh meeting and secret consultations and other activities of Ranbhir Singh's party including the start for the abortive Ferozpur raid.

Gurbachan Singh, of Bidhari, testified o holding of "achandpat" at his house in Fagun last which was attended by Ranbhir Singh and his companions and the convening of a secret meeting by the latter, the proceedings of which he did not know.

Cross-examined he said he got letters from his sons at the front asking him to hold an "achandpat." He was present at the "achandpat" of Gujarwala.

Ganda Singh corroborated the above but denied his father being in the secret police.

Chanan Singh bore testimony to the holding of an "achandpat" at Jagat Singh's house when Ranbhir Singh was present with his party and delivered a seditious speech asking witness and others to assist him against Government. Harnam Singh told they could make bombs. He reported this to the Police.

Cross-examined he stated an anonymous report to the police was sent in before Gujarwal "Achandpat." Witness was prosecuted twice but acquitted.

Re-examined he said he was prosecuted in cases of fighting but acquitted.

The evidence of two sub-inspectors related to the discovery of bomb chemicals, seditious literature, diary etc., at the indication of approver Bhagat Singh.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

SHANKARLAL'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Nov. 30.

In the Benares Conspiracy Case, Shankarlal further cross-examined to-day said, on reflecting over the arrest of Ganeshilal and Lachminarain he first discovered he had made a mistake about the dates in his statement before the Magistrate. He did not care to inquire about the various details from Ramnath as he was a mere recruit for doing minor work.

In the course of this witness's cross-examination, Mr. Alston in fairness to the accused pointed out that in his statement to the police this witness had said nothing about a mutiny being fixed for the 19th but had spoken of a rising in Delhi being fixed for the 17th to prevent the execution of Avad Behari and Amir Chand the next day.

Witness continuing said he did not know how the Magistrate came to put him questions in the course of his statement, nor did he know whether the conspirators in Delhi had any money or not but Ramnath had said he had none.

Shankerlal in explaining the discrepancy pointed out by Mr. Alston, said that when he made his statement to the police officers he was confused and made mistakes about the dates.

In answer to Mr. Roy witness said Ramnath's father Shadiram had sympathy with their ideas, and when the accused Lacchiminarain's father asked him to reason with boys Shadiram said these boys would save India, Krishna had hold of their hands. He did not know whether the accused Ganeshilal and Lacchminarain were interned after the Delhi conspiracy case.

On making inquiry the Court was told that the two men were interned in 1915. This witness's evidence was not concluded when the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

A MOSLEM STUDENT'S PLUCK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

A press communiqué issued to-day says that on the 26th April last two Mahomedan girls, aged 16 and 12 while bathing in a tank at Suri, went out beyond their depth and were drowning when a Mahomedan student named Abdul Zalil pluckily plunged into the tank and brought up the the bodies of the girls. The elder girl was resusitated but in the case of the younger girl life was found to be extinct. The Bengal Government brought the gallant conduct of Abdul Zalil to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, London, which has awarded him a bronze medal and a certificate in recognition of his brave deed.

The Australian Ordinance Commission including Colonel E. Owen who had much to do with the building of the new Commonwealth capital in Australia, have gone from Delhi to Agra. It will be remembered that their mission to India is to look into the system of munition manufacture in force in this country with a view to the introduction of similarly up-to-date methods in Australia.

Mukarrab Husain who attempted to persuade a bookmaker at the Lucknow Autumn meeting that he had given him a Rs. 1,000 currency note when he had actually only presented a note for Rs. 100 was yesterday fined Rs. 800 by the Cantonment Magistrate and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The accused was a local watchmaker and was in the habit of visiting the principal racing centres.

BRITISH BLOCKADE TIGHTENING.

GERMANY'S FOOD CRISIS.

An American citizen who has lived for years in Germany has succeeded in sending a lengthy statement in code, in which he describes the situation in Germany as being desperately hopeless, says an Exchange message from Copenhagen. It is known that the informant can be trusted to give only authentic details. He says: "The British food war on Germany has not failed, as has been officially proclaimed, but is working slowly like a ring which is being tigtened day by day around the people. Germany has been living on short rations for a long time. Despite all the official statements, there are millions in Germany who are not getting sufficient to eat, and the Government can only give words, and restriction after restriction in reply to the cry of the masses for help.

"The great and final victory which was to have brought a change for the better and a sufficiency of food is no longer believed in. A hopeless spirit has got hold of the people, and therein is found the reason why Germany was compelled to act with such tremendous force in the Balkans. She cannot afford to wait. The most serious shortage is in fat foods, of which, apart from butter, there is an absolute dearth, while butter, which now costs 2s. 6½d. per pound, is most difficult to get. Lard, before it disappeared from the market, was actually sold at from 2d. to 3d. more than the present price of butter.

"The fixing of this abnormal price for butter was the last straw in Berlin, where in the northern part of the city, and in Moabit, scenes of a revolutionary character took place. Several streets were stormed, and the shops were empteed of all their edible contents. Hundreds of women were arrested. Similar scenes are reported from Chemnitz, where a whole quarter was destroyed. Military proclamation are posted up all over the city. The system similar to that of the issuing of bread tickets has been extended to milkcream, potatoes, bacon, and petrol. The milk supply is reserved solely for babies and those who have been certified as sick, which means that the greater part of the population cannot get any more milk. Further, the milk is bad in quality owing to the poor feeding of the cows, and also to the fact that the best milk is used for butter making.

NO-MEAT DAYS.

"Under the meat arrangements it is ordered that on two days weekly the population must go without meat. On these days no beef, lamb, pork, bacon, veal, or chicken must be sold or shown in the shops or markets. The exceptions to this arrangement are game, ducks, and geese, which have risen 100 per cent. in price. On two other week-days meat in the cooking of which fat is used must not be served. On still another day bacon and pork are prohibited. Of the two days left one is Sunday, when meat is difficult to purchase owing to the closing of the shops. Eggs cannot be bought even by the wealthy or middle classes. It is easy to understand that the restrictions enumerated are making a great impression upon the population, who have sorrow enough without them.

There has long been a shortage of petrol, which for the moment is reserved for those who have neither electricity nor gas for lighting purposes. The present supply of oil is estimated by the Standard Oil Company to be 30 per cent. less than at normal times. The Berlin municipality is arranging to supply gas to all those who can use it. Light is supplied on a fixed rate without meter, but gas and electricity require coal, and the question is how to get it to tide over the coming winter. It is said that the Berlin authorities are preparing for any eventualities, and that the soldiers are ready with orders should it be necessary to call upon them. It should also be added that there have been abnormal increases in the price of ordinary household articles, many of which are so expensive that only the wealthy can afford them.

"According to the Government, potatoes are plentiful, but there is much speculation among farmers, who are holding back the supply, and the agrarian organs are now warning them to remember their duty to the country. The war on food is also reflected in the grocery prices. The best quality coffee now costs 2s. 4½d. per pound, and cocoa 3s. 10d. per pound, and prices are still going up by leaps and bounds. An article costing a shilling to-day may cost 3s. to-morrow. The worst feature of the situation is that the most generally used groceries are unobtainable, the supply having been exhaused. Oatmeal has completely disappeared, after having reached the price of 1s. Rice, which a fortnight ago cost 1s. 3½d., has disappeared from the shops and wholesale markets.

ALL-INDIA KAYASTHA CONFERENCE

The next Session of the All-India Kayastha Conference will be held at Lahore on the 30th and 31st December 1915 under the Presidentship of Rai Bahadur Lala Jowala Parasad, Judge-designate of the Bihar High Court. The primary object of the Conference, is stated to be to bring together the leading Kayasthas of the whole of India at one place so that they may devise, consider and adopt ways and means for the social and educational advancement of the community; political and religious subjects being entirely and scrupulously excluded.

Local Sabhas all over India are invited to elect delegates to the Conference.

ON BEING AN AUTHOR.

MR. ARNOLD BENNETT'S CONFESSIONS.

Mr. Arnold Bennett in his new book, "The Author's Craft" (Hodder and Stoughton. 2s. 6d. net) declares that "first-class fiction is, and must be in the final resort, autobiographical." If this is true of fiction and it is true in the sense in which Mr. Bennett uses the word "autobiographical"—it is no less true of literary criticism. Mr. Bennett is writing autobiography in "The Author's Craft" writes Mr. Robert Lyod in the "Daily News" even more patently than in "Clayhanger." This is the brief history of his mind.

It is the candid story of how the artist wrestled with the pot-boiler somewhere between his temples, and how they ended by settling down together. It is the story of an artist who came to an unusually satisfactory arrangement with the public and with the publishers. Mr. Bennett is no professor of secrets. worshipping art as the goddess of some far island. He keeps on his hat in the presence of art. He has more respect for a charwoman. His temple is the street, and his temple-procession the crowd of men and women hurrying home from work. He is as full of the life of the moment as an evening paper.

It is not surprising to find more than a quarter of his book taken up with the praise of observation. It is Mr. Bennett's genius for observation which has given him a place in literature as well as in the libraries. He is observant in quite a different way from Mr. Wells. Mr. Wells is curious about methods of salvation and about the behaviour of men—or of a certain sort of men—as they are testing them. Mr. Bennett is curious about the common human spectacle down to the drama of the dog that has been run over by a motor-bus. He protests against such indiscriminate observation as that of Dickens, who is said to have been able to "walk up one side of a long, busy street and down the other, and then tell you in their order the names on all the shop-signs." But one feels that he himself is an auther who enjoys reading the names over the greengrocers' and haberdashers' shops. In any case it is quite a good habit, and, provided the novelist does not indiscriminately shovel into his books all the details of which his memory is full, it seems to me that it is not possible to observe too much.

THE TEST OF LITERATURE.

It would be no exaggeration to say that no author who is a good observer ever wrote a bad book. Good observation is in a sense, the test of literature. This does not mean the observation of disconnected facts and figures. The artist is an observer not only of the literal face of the world, but of all manner of correspondences, likenesses, sequences, relationships. Every image in a poem is an observation. When Samuel Butler declared that a hen may only be an egg's way of producing another egg, it was the remark of an original observer. But even the observation of ordinary superficial things is, as Mr. Bennett says, a rare and difficult gift. Having eyes we see not. "A man went to Paris for the first time, and observed right off that the carriages of suburban trains had seats on the roof like a tramcar. He was so thrilled by the remarkable discovery that he observed almost nothing else." Mr. Bennett further tells of a French lady who came to London and was impressed by it chiefly as a city in which cats could be seen walking across the street.

The realists, where they are interesting, are interesting because of their observation of the multitude of common things that most of us scarcely see. There are a number of would-be realists writing cradle-to-the-grave novels at the present time, who are uninteresting chiefly because their observation is slipshod and they cannot observe themselves without making attitudes in the mirror, yet they do not observe that they are making attitudes. Their works are not autobiographies, but merely lame excuses. It is his honest observation which raises Mr. Bennett above most of his rivals. Realism, however, as it was once misunderstood, is now a dead method. It aimed at depicting a world in which nearly all the fine and happy people had apparently vanished into air. It was a protest, a beggar's exposure of his sores, and a necessary antidote to senimentality. But it was no nearer reality than "Some Exeperiences of an Irish R.M.," or "Kidnapped."

THE THREE ESSENTIALS.

While agreeing with almost everything that Mr. Bennett says about observation, I am not sure that he does not give it too lonely a supremacy in literature. He does, to be sure, give as the three important attributes of a novelist a sense of beauty, a passionate intensity of vision and fineness of mind, even going so far as to suggest that it is because of his greater nobility of mind that Fielding's reputation is more secure than Dickens's. But he seems to me dangerously contemptuous of form in literature. His disparagement of technique would be perfectly just if there were any great danger that modern writers would sacrifice even a little of their talent to arbitrary idols of style and form. But modern writers are in far greater danger of setting down anyhow anything that comes into their head. Formlessness, stylelessness, prolixity, irrelevance—these are all vices without which any novel is all the better worth reading. Mr. Bennett objects to the technical critics who remarks: "Mr. Blank has produced a thrilling novel, but unfortunately he cannot write." But Mr. Bennett himself admits in another passage that it is possible for a good novel to lack the virtue of good writing. Balzac, he declares, "could not even manage a sentence, not to speak of the general form of a book." And by so much the more is Balzac tedious. Style is merely a means of communicating one's observations in the most interesting manner possible. So is technique.

Mr. Bennett's book, it will be seen, is highly controversial. He raises engrossing issues in regard both to the novelist as an artist and to the novelist as a business man. He is almost more severe on the novelist who is not a good business man than on the novelist who is not a good artist. His views on both, however, are based on the sound opinion that the good artist must be something of a common man. "Let him," he exclaims, "mingle with the public, for God's sake!" The only thing that he will not permit to the novelist is pamphleteering—pamphleteering, that is, in the form of fiction. He wishes him to be a social reformer, but not to write social reform novels. "The artist who yields is lost." That is the final dogmatic utterance in an exceedingly interesting and aggressive book.

SWITCHBOARDS.

Not until the early eighties was the switchboard regarded as a necessary portion of the electrical equipment of a station.

For convenience switches were first mounted on the side walls of the station and as close together as their dimensions would permit. Following this period, switches and instruments were mounted on a wooden background removed from the wall to allow more space for wiring and the connections. This was the first switchboard. The next step was to substitute a wooden construction in the form of a rack or skeleton framework, which had open spaces through which the wires were brought from behind the board to the connected equipment in front.

From this simple beginning, switchboard development by the General Electric Company has passed through many wonderful inventive stages. The switchboard is now one of the most important pieces of apparatus of the industry. It consists of as many panels as necessary usually of slate to provide safety, and combines a multitude of instruments and devices for controlling, distributing and recording automatically if wished, the flow of electric current to one or a hundred or more circuits or machines in almost any quantity or way desired. Probably the most notable switchboards ever built were recently constructed by the General Electric Company. These are the highly special types of great remote control boards that control and indicate every movement of all the massive lock machinery in the Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks of the Panama Canal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The feature which characterised to-day's Share Market was a continued strength in the position of jute shares, a large business being again transacted in these securities at very full rates. In other directions there was very little doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bokaro and Ramgur, 13-6; Pench Valley, 260; Raneegunge, 28-12.

Jute.—Alliance (ord) 290 to 295; Auckland (ord) 153 to 159; Barnagore (ord) 90 to 92; Belvedere (ord) 287 to 291; Budge-Budge (ord) 405; Clive (ord) 103 to 104; Delta (ord) 391 to 400; Delta (pref) 106; Empire (ord) 20 to 20-8; Fort Gloster (ord) 370 to 373; Fort William (ord) 93-8 to 97; Fort William (pref) 110; Howrah (ord) 193 to 195; Kamarhatty (ord) 277 to 288; Kanknarrah (ord) 393 to 395; Kelvin (ord) 285 to 286; Lawrence (ord) 285 to 286; Lawrence (pref) 233 to 240; Northbrook (ord) 20-8 to 21-8; Reliance (ord) 181-8 to 183-8; Soorah (ord) 144 to 147; Standard (ord) 287 to 293, Union (ord) 361 to 362.

Miscellaneous.—Hoshiarpur Doab Railway, 111; India General (pref) 131.

The market for three and a half per cent. Government Paper has recently been so seriously disorganised owing to there being no buyers that the rates given except in the case of small pieces, have generally been entirely nominal. A transaction was reported to-day at 83; small pieces were done at 84 to 84-6; dealers are not buying at any price and sellers below 83-8 are not readily met with.

STOCK EXCHANGE VALUES.

In its usual review, the "Bankers' Magazine" states that allowing for the fact that the war news has been by no means of a wholly favourable character, the tone of the stock markets during the past month has been remarkably steady, an outstanding feature being the buoyancy of American railroad securities. In other directions prices have moved irregularly, but on balance the magazine's list of 387 representative stocks shows an increase of nearly £20,000,000, as follows:

Aggregate value on Sept. 21, 1915.	£2,906,032,000
Aggregate value on Oct. 21, 1915	£2,925,698,000
Increase	£19,666,000

American railroad securities have been extensively bought from the other side of the Atlantic, and not only the leading descriptions, but even some of the "rubbish" priced shares have appreciated during the month, the magazine's special list of American shares shows a rise of nearly £20,000,000 or something like 5½ per cent. while the bonds have also advanced. Canadian railways have fully shared in the buoyancy, both Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk stocks having spurted sharply. A further feature in the stock markets has been the greater strength of gilt-edged securities, and there is no doubt that a good deal of profits made out of war contracts &c., have been going into stocks during the past month. Moreover, the War Loans have also shown a better tendency as the time has approached for the final date for converting Consols, and there have been more dealings in Consols at a little over the minimum of 65.

Dulness has characterised the home railway markets throughout the month and this is the more noteworthy because the half-yearly interest is, of course, beginning to accumulate on values. The reason for the depression, however, is to be found in the further threatened difficulties with regard to labour, and in the conference which has taken place during the month further bonuses in the way of wages have been given to the men.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIFF

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

The North-Western Railway carried to Karachi from up country last week 1,664 tons of wheat and 11,117 tons of gram and seeds.

A meeting of the Karachi Congress Committee for electing delegates to the Congress has been fixed for Thursday next. Many delegates from Karachi and other parts of Sind are expected to attend the Congress.

Particulars of the enemy subjects deported on the steamer Golconda from Madras and Calcutta, show that in all 480 Germans and Austrians have been sent Home by this vessel.

Under the auspicies of the Trivandrum Y.M.C.A. a public farewell entertainment was given on Monday evening at the Town Hall to Mr. H. T. Wills, Vice-President of the Association, who leaves Travancore shortly.

A meeting of the depressed classes of Hubli was held in the D. C. Mission office last evening to record their heartfelt regret at the death of Dr. Booker T. Washington and it was resolved to dispatch a message of sympathy to the successor and members of the bereaved family.

The prices of wheat in India have been stationary for some time past and no immediated change seems likely. The measures taken by the Canadian Government to accelerate the export of wheat on Government account, seem likely to cause a fall in world prices.

Taranath Roy Choudhury, who figured in several political cases and was convicted in 1908 under the Arms Act and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, was living at Benares after release. On Saturday he was ordered under the Defence Act to quit at once the jurisdiction of the United Provinces.

Yesterday afternoon Lord Pentland laid the foundation of a dharmasala, the gift to the town for use of pilgrims, by a local zemindar, Mr. R. K. Prasanna Venkatesarao. Later in the evening their Excellencies attended the annual prize distribution at the S. P. G. College where her Excellency gave away the prizes.

SURVIVAL OF THE SOUL.

FORTHCOMING BOOK BY SIR OLIVER LODGE.

It will be remembered that in November last, speaking at the Robert Browning Settlement at Walworth, Sir Oliver Lodge made an affirmation in the following terms as to the survival of the soul:—"I know that certain friends of mine still exist, because I have talked to them. Communication is possible. I tell you with all the strength and conviction I can utter that we do persist, that people still take an interest in what is going on, that they still help us, and know far more about things than we do, and are able from time to time to communicate with us."

This affirmation was the occasion of comment throughout the world. Sir Oliver Lodge has now in preparation, says the Central News, a volume in which he will give to the world the scientific grounds upon which the utterance quoted above was based. He has already passed the proofs of a revised and popular edition of his well-known book on "The Survival of Man," and the new volume will be a kind of sequal to this book. Sir Oliver, it is understood, has "some extraordinary facts" to relate.

Commencing from a sceptical, or at any rate an agnostic, position, he has gradually reached the conviction, as the result of scientific investigation, first of the survival of the soul, and more recently the possibility and reality of communication with those in the beyond. His first experiences of the kind to be deal with in his book date back to the 'eighties, but the conclusion arrived at being a very important one, he has been slow to make a definite pronouncement. It goes without saying that, in addition to the results of Sir Oliver's personal research, much other information and evidence has been furnished to him. He holds the firm conviction that we are living in a much greater universe than is generally understood.

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NEEDS OF TRICHINOPOLY.

LORD PENTLAND'S VISIT.

APPRECIATION OF MUSSALMAN LOYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Nov. 30.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Pentland, who arrived here this morning on a tour, received a magnificent welcome, and public reception was given to them at the Town Hall, which is a historic building, being the audience hall of Rani Mangima of the Naik Dynasty. In reply to four addresses presented by local bodies covering a wide range of subjects his Excellency made a joint reply.

His Excellency Lord Pentland in reply said:—

Gentlemen,—The addresses which you have been good enough to present me unite in emphasising the eventful past of the town of Trichinopoly and its historic importance as a seat of dynasty after dynasty of rulers. It is not perhaps difficult to discover the reasons why this should have been so. It is owing doubtless to its situation that Trichinopoly has thus attracted the attention of generations of rulers as a suitable stronghold or administrative centre. Situated almost on the banks of one of the great sacred rivers of India, it could not fail to be a place of considerable religious importance. Placed again midway in the fertile valley of the Cauvery and commanding in one direction the Delta, in another the approaches to the rich districts of Coimbatore, the plateau of Mysore and the west coast itself, and in yet another the roads towards Madura and Tinnevelly, it has inevitably been in all ages a place of considerable military and economic importance. No doubt, in older and more stormy times its rock fortress was a source of special attraction but in these latter days more prosaic considerations of business and trade have led to a similar result and Trichinopoly has now for many years been constituted the principal railway centre of the southern portion of this Presidency.

I have long anticipated with pleasure my visit to your important and ancient town and her Excellency and myself look forward to gathering, during our stay here, impressions of singular and lasting interest. I need hardly say that of those impressions not the least pleasurable will be the recollection of the warm and cordial welcome which you have been good enough to extend to us and for which I beg you to accept our sincerest thanks.

WAR AND CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

The subject of the war is naturally uppermost in the thoughts of all of us at this time and finds a prominent place also in your addresses. This is scarcely the place or the occasion on which to enter into a detailed survey of events to draw conclusions or to attempt prognostications of the future. It is perhaps sufficient to say that if the war has demonstrated the immense power and efficiency of the German military organisation, it has proved with no less force the inexhaustible resources of the Allies in men and money, their unshakable solidarity and their determination to achieve lasting victory and enduring peace. I am not one of those whom the recent developments in the Balkans have disposed to despondency. For, I am convinced that these events are but an episode in the great drama and will not affect though they may delay the ultimate result and I entertain no misgiving as to what that result will be. Here, in this Presidency, thanks primarily to the sea power of England, the war has made but slight disturbance in our lives. It is the more necessary to bear in mind that we too must bear our share in the stress of the struggle and that it will be borne loyally, cheerfully and patiently. No one, who has observed public events in India during the past 16 months, can doubt in what manner we shall be called upon to bear it. I cannot say, but it is least certain that for some time to come it will be necessary for Government rigidly to curtail their expenditure and to withhold assistance for many schemes of improvement to which in ordinary times they would gladly have rendered aid. It is inevitable that this should cause disappointment, but I feel sure, that this disappointment will be readily borne as part of the sacrifice to be made for the cause of the Empire.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

Gentlemen of the Municipal Council,—I have to acknowledge with pleasure the thanks which you have expressed to Government for the aid rendered in connection with the water supply scheme of Trichinopoly and the neighbouring villages. As the history of the scheme shows, considerable difficulties have presented themselves since its inception and more than once, I believe, the works have suffered material damage from floods in the Cauvery. I am advised that on the whole the capital expenditure to date has amounted to about 8.96 lakhs of which the Government has contributed somewhat more than one-third. The problems of protecting the works from flood damage and of augmenting the supply have, I believe, not yet been fully solved and only last year additional experimental works were sanctioned by the Municipal council in this connection as the result of these investigations. Detailed plans and estimates are now under preparation and will in due course be submitted for your consideration and that of the Government. In the meantime, I observe that the supply available, though perhaps it leaves something to be desired, is yet fairly plentiful for the existing average quantity after deducting that furnished to the railway amounts, I am informed, to 17 gallons per head per diem as against a maximum of 15 gallons which the scheme originally contemplated and it may be hoped that by strictly controlling wastage and by restricting with this object the extension of private unmetered house connections, it may be possible to ensure even on the present basis a satisfactory supply. The question whether the arrangement made some years ago with the railway company is the best that can be devised in the interest of the town is one primarily for the decision of the Municipal Council. There is, I fear, no prospect that the Government will be able at the present time to intervene by a grant or a loan of the capital sum required to buy out the railway company, nor so far as I can judge, is there any pressing necessity to do so. A farther suggestion has been made by the District Congress Committee, namely, that resort should be had to the tanks for drinking purposes. I question whether such a step is desirable, for, I understand that the enforced return to the use of these tanks owing to the failure of the piped water supply led in 1904 to the only severe outbreak of cholera which the town has experienced since the piped water supply was introduced.

The question of drainage is also alluded to in the address and touched on in that of the District Association. It is, I fear, scarcely less difficult and costly than the water supply. At present, however I am unable to deal with it at length for it is only in the stage of investigation. But I trust that when the time comes it may be possible to devise means for financing it satisfactorily.

SCHEME OF AN UP-TO-DATE HOSPITAL.

It is my hope, although the present conditions are not favourable, that your expectation of a new and up-to-date hospital for the town may yet be realised. The scheme, however, is still in the initial stages and its cost has yet to be accurately ascertained. When that is done the question of ways and means will come before the Government. I am unable, however, to hold out a hope that Government will relieve you of the whole cost of its maintenance. The general policy of the Government in respect of these institutions was fully explained in May last in the Legislative Council and I can here only refer you to those discussions.

I recognise with pleasure the interest which your address and that of the District Association have displayed in respect of the town extensions and the relief of congestion. I can assure you that when the various schemes, numbering no less than 6, come before the Government they will receive out most careful consideration. It is, I think, proof of our sympathy with your needs in these directions that Government have already given a grant of Rs. 1,64,000 for town extension and over half a lakh for kindred improvements, such as widening the lanes and similar measures. You have, I think, rightly directed your attention in the first instance to the relief of overcrowding among the poorer classes whose need is the greatest. Later on, no doubt it will be proper to devote attention to those in better circumstances and to take up schemes of a less pressing but more remunerative character.

STRENGTHENING OF ELECTIVE ELEMENT.

Gentlemen, of the District Board, you urge—and here your views appear to concide with those of the District Congress Committee and District Association—the question of strengthening in various ways the elective element and of having recourse in increasing measure to non-official agency in the management of Taluk Board affairs. The former matter is one which is at present engaging the attention of the Government in connection with the revision of the Local Boards Act. I will not, therefore, dilate further upon it here. With reference, however, to your suggestion that the elective element in Taluka Boards may be raised from one half to two-thirds, I may observe that the latter is already the existing statutory maximum and the question appears to be whether under existing conditions it is possible or desirable to work up to that maximum. If after mature discussion you decide to approach the Government on the subject your representations will receive careful examination. I I note, however, that out of six elective vacancies in 1914-15 four had to be filled by nomination and two were uncontested. I am afraid that the experience hitherto gained of the working of the elective principle in the Lalgudi Union is scarcely such as to encourage its extension; for when the electorate was called on in 1913-14 to exercise its franchise out of four elective seats, two only were contested and only fifteen out of 422 registered votes attended the poll. It does not of course follow that the electors, in the other towns to which you refer, will be equally apathetic and I shall be glad to invite a report upon your request from the President of the District Board and can undertake that any recommendations made shall be carefully and sympathetically considered. Similarly, as regards the question of non-official presidents of Taluka Boards, if your President can recommend suitable persons with business and administrative aptitude and willing to devote time and trouble seriously to the work, Government will be prepared to consider how far your wishes can be met.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

The problem of improving village sanitation and housing and other kindred questions of village economy and the formation of panchayats to deal with these have, as you know, been recently occupying our attention and I must refer you to the recently published Government Resolution on these matters I can assure you, that we recognise the importance of these questions and sympathise with your desire for improvements. It is essential, however, in these matters to carry the rural population with us and I feel that in the long run the real remedy will be found in the spread of education and enlightenment. Here I would suggest is an excellent field for the activities of the educated section of the community who, like yourselves, appreciate the utility of the improvements which you desire. We have as yet only touched the fringe of these problems and if our first steps appear to you not to go far enough I would assure you that we move cautiously not from want of sympathy with the objects in view, but because we wish to avoid mistakes which may disastrously affect true progress.

As an illustration of your pressing needs justifying increased subventions from the general tax-payer, you refer in general terms to the various schemes which you would like to realise such as the provision of more bridges and improvements to roads. It is natural and right that in this district your standard of what is required in these matters should be a high one. At the same time, I do not find that in the past you have been liberally treated and I need scarcely remind you that in the distribution of such money as the Government is able to find for these purposes, the claims of all District Boards have to be carefully weighed. I am informed that during the past 6 years you have received grants for roads and general purposes for sanitation and for education amounting in round figures on an average to Rs. 80,000, Rs. 33,000 and Rs. 43,000 per annum under the respective heads. I am afraid, that for some time to come it will be necessary to anticipate a curtailment rather than an extension of Government assistance.

Before passing to the remaining addresses let me in conclusion thank you sincerely on behalf of the subscribers to the Madras War Fund, for the support of the hospitalship, Madras. I share cordially your hope that when happier times return I may be privileged to join in your rejoicings on the conclusion of a victorious and lasting peace.

QUESTION OF A SALARIED CHAIRMAN

Gentlemen of the District Congress Committee,—I have already, I think, dealt with most of the topics which your address raises. There remain however., one or two points to be discussed.. I suggest that it is for the Municipal Council of Trichinopoly itself to move in the matter of an honorary instead of a salaried Chairman. The adoption of a salaried Chairman was made at the request of the Council itself which was put forward a little over a year ago and in view of the importance and the laborious character of the post. I am disposed to think that the appointment of a whole-time Chairman makes for efficiency. Your suggestion, that the election of Chairman should be invested in those who are qualified to be Councillors instead of in those who are Councillors for the time being is a new one, will be duly considered in connection with the approaching amendment of the law.

Your suggestion that the Municipal Council of Karur should have an honorary Chairman is again one in which the initiative should proceed from the Council itself. If it should move in the matter, its request will have the careful consideration of the Government.

The provision of drinking water for cattle is another point to which you draw my attention. You ask for a provincial grant for this purpose. I am not, however, aware that the cattle in this district suffer more than in other districts and I would suggest that this object is one which may suitably be provided for by private benefaction. If, as I hope, may be the case, the system of village panchayats proves a success the provision of water for the cattle will properly fall within the scope of their activities.

There seems to be some doubt whether the system of control over the irrigation channels in the bed of the Cauveri, which I understand are distributed partly between the Revenue Department and partly between that of the Public Works, has worked as satisfactorily as could be desired. I shall be glad to draw the attention of the departmental authorities to the matter and to consider carefully on their full report whether an improvement can be effected. Your suggestion for a special Deputy Collector with an officer of the Public Works to advise him will be duly considered in that connection.

REPLY TO MUSALMAN DEPUTATION.

Gentlemen of the Musalman deputation, I thank you heartily for the cordial welcome which you have extended to Lady Pentland and myself. It gives me special pleasure to meet you on this occasion and to receive your assurances of loyalty and the expression of your desire for the early success of the British arms in the present war. The position of the members of your community in this country has been enphasized in some degree by the entry of the Turkish Empire into the conflict in opposition to Great Britain and her Allies and it is a proof not only of the staunch loyalty of the Mussalmans of India to the throne but of their sound sense of political right and justice that they have not been misled as, I fear, the Turkish Government have been misled by the machinations of our enemies into sympathising with the cause of the Germans. In this conflict the attitude of Muslim India at this crisis must command our highest admiration, sympathy and respect. I thank you most cordially also for the support which you have been offering and proposed to offer towards the hospital ship Madras which has earned on all hands such golden opinions by the good work she has done in relieving our soldiers.

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COINS.

A RECORD HAUL AND SEVERAL ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

On Sunday, the Calcutta police effected a record haul of counterfeit coins. They raided three houses and arrested two up-country men, Sunalal Agarwalla and Fateh Chand and a Mohamedan named Pir Bua and a haul of 478 counterfeit coins was made. The accused were remanded pending further enquiry.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ADOPTION BY NAIKIN.

QUESTION OF VALIDITY.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

TARASANI RAJASAHIB v. KAMALASANI AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Leggat, District Judge of Dharwad, who reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge, of Hubli.

The plaintiff's case was that she and the deceased Anandasani were full sisters, being both daughters of one Rajasahib. Anandasani was in the keeping of one Tipajee who is defendant No. 1 in the suit. After Anandasani's death property went into the possession of Tipajee who set up the adoption of 2nd defendant by Anandasanj and alleged that he had retained the possession of the property on behalf of that defendant who was a minor.

The first two defendants contended that Tarasani was not the sister of Anandasani; that she was the daughter of Fakirasani; that Anandasanj and the plaintiff belonged to the class of Naikins and therefore they were not governed by Mohamedan law: that Anandasani had the right of adopting the second defendant according to the custom of the caste and therefore the adoption of the 2nd defendant was valid and he was heir to the property. The 3rd defendant Kamalasani contended that she and Jamnasani were heirs to the property of Anandasani.

The Court of the first instance held that the plaintiff appellant Tarasani was entitled to the property and held also that she was the sister of the deceased Anandasani, being both daughters of Rajasahib. As regards the adoption the lower Court observed that there was ample evidence in the case to show that in the class of Naikins to which the parties belonged, adoptions by females of girls was common and that after adoption the adopted persons described themselves as the daughters of their adoptive mothers. But whether such adoptions were valid and could be recognized by courts of law was a question.

The case of Hira Naikin v. Radha Naikin 14 Bombay Law Reporter p. 1129 shewed that such adoptions were not valid. If the custom according to which the adoptions took place could not be recognized by courts of law then it was obvious that the parentage given by the 3rd defendant could be ignored. Under such circumstances it could not be disputed that the parties were governed by Mohamadan law.

On appeal the District Judge held that it was not satisfactorily proved that Tarasani was the sister of the deceased Anandasani because evidence in the case was most unsatisfactory and seemed to him on the whole very unreliable. It was not made out that daughters were always so adopted and it was not therefore made out that a person called the daughter of a woman was necessarily only the adopted daughter of that woman. It was not proved whose daughters Anandasani and Allasani were and he could not therefore hold that the plaintiff was the nearest heir of the deceased. No authority had been cited in support of the contention that the parties were not governed by Mahomedan law.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel's arguments confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee with Mr. Nilkant Atmaram, appeared for the Appellants. Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, appeared for respondent No. 1.

SHORT CAUSES.

CLAIM AGAINST A RAJA'S SON.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

MARCKS & CO., LTD., v. RAJA BAHADUR BHAGWANTSINGH.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs a firm of watchmakers and jewellers against the defendant, who is the heir apparent of the Raja of Orcha in Bundelkhand, for recovery of Rs. 1,732-10-0 with interest at 12 per cent. from March 1899 the sum being the balance due by him to the plaintiffs in respect of jewellery and a motor-car purchased by him from them.

Mr. H. P. Mody appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant was absent.

Charles Smith, assistant to the plaintiffs in giving evidence said that the dealings between the parties commenced from March 1899. The defendant purchased various articles of jewellery from time to time and made payments also from time to time. He purchased a motor-car in November 1908. The total value of goods supplied to him came to Rs. 9,317-12-0. The defendant had paid Rs. 7,585-2-0 to the plaintiffs and the last payment was made in 1913. The balance remaining due was Rs. 1,732-10-0.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs with interest at 6 per cent. from 12th October 1915 till judgment, costs and interest on judgment.

CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

TULLOKCHAND SHAPURJI, A FIRM v. DOOLYCHAND, SON OF HARSOOKHDAS.

This suit was filed by Sir Shapurji Broacha against the defendant for recovery of Rs. 10,000, the sum being the balance due to him in respect of brokerage for obtaining a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs for the defendant.

Mr. J. H. Vakeel appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant was absent. Ardeshir Cooverji Broacha, head-clerk to the plaintiff gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's case. He stated that in August 1909 the defendant had a number of interviews with Sir Shapurji Broacha. The object of those interviews was to obtain a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs through Sir Shapurji Broacha. The defendant agreed to pay 2 per cent. as brokerage to the plaintiff. The mortgage was completed and the loan of 15 lakhs was also obtained for him. In respect of that loan Rs. 30,000 became payable to the plaintiff. The sum was agreed to be paid by instalments of Rs. 5,000 each. Two decrees were made against him for the payment of four instalments. The last two instalments were not as yet paid.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 10,000 with interest at 6 per cent. from the date of suit till judgment.

FI TH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Heaton.)

KING-EMPEROR v. KANJEE MORARJEE.

The trial of the accused on the charge of cheating under section 420, Indian Penal Code, was continued to-day.

Mr. Velinkar and Mr. Batliwala instructed by Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Vibhakar instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Dewan, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case as outlined by Mr. Velinkar in his opening address to the jury appeared in our previous issue. After some further evidence had been taken, Mr. Velinkar closed his case. On being asked by the Court, whether he had any statement to make the accused replied that he left his case in the hands of his counsel.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty. His Lordship in acquitting the accused remarked that there was absolutely no evidence of the offence of which the accused had been charged.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

130-14—Vachha and Co. Mahason bin Abdulla bin Rajab v. Mulchand Hemraj and anr Crs. No. 1 Little and Co. Adjourned from 21-10-15.

604-15—Hukmutrai Khemchand Multani v. Gordhandas Valbhdas and Co. Crs. No. 2 Patell and Ez. Adjourned from 17-11-15.

267-15—Edgelow G W and Co Vajabhdas Kalianji Bhut v Dwarkadas Naranjia Cr No 8 Mans H M and Co Chaturbhuj Gordhandas and Co Crs No. 3 Adjourned from 17-11-15.

479-1—Gangaram Ramdas Multani v Coorji Gopalji a firm Crs No 19 Bhimji and Co.

526-14—Manilal Lalubhai Wania Soni v Chandulal Khushal a firm Crs No 2 Dikshit and P.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVER.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Manekshaw Dinshaw, a motor-driver was charged by Deputy Inspector Bedbrook, with rash and negligent driving.

The accused was defended by Mr. D. F. Dastur.

It was proved that on the 19th instant at about 6 p.m. while one Mahadu Balu was going towards Hornby Vellard, a motor car came from behind and knocked him down and drove away. But the number of the car was supplied by two witnesses to the Police, and the accused was arrested as the driver of the car.

It was pleaded for the defence that the car was not at the place of occurrence of the accident at the time, and that the accused was with the relations of his master at that time.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence story and fined the accused Rs. 45.

AN OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

Before the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Rama Bhaguji, a Hindu, was charged by Sub-Inspector Gole, with stealing brass badges belonging to one Damodar Ramchandra, valued at Rs. 15.

The complainant, who had a contract with the Commissioner of Police for supplying badges for cart-drivers, missed 600 of them on the 27th instant from his factory. The accused, who was a servant of the complainant, was arrested and some 300 badges were recovered from two Marwadis to whom the accused had sold them.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted to having four previous convictions and the Magistrate sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

The two Marwadis Vella Dhanaji and Chaga Pratapji were then charged with receiving stolen property, knowing it as such.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and as it was their first offence, the Magistrate fined them Rs. 100 each.

A COCAINE-SELLER SENTENCED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged a Mahomedan, Ahmedsab Mahomedsab, with selling one grain of cocaine, and with being in possession of two and a half grains, without a license. The Excise Department arrested the accused in Wari Bunder Road, in the act of selling the drug and when searched the cocaine was found on him. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FLOGGING MAGISTRATE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A JOINT MAGISTRATE.

If the "Awazai Khalk" of Benares is to be credited, Mr. Hamilton, the Joint Magistrate of Benares, has discovered a new method to reform juvenile offenders. And how? By not only awarding sentences of whipping to them but also by carrying them out with his own hand, says the paper:—

"The punishment of flogging is regarded as a cruel chastisement by some persons. So does our Allahabad contemporary the 'Leader' regard the punishment of flogging given by our Joint Magistrate in several cases. We do not agree with our contemporary. Mr. Hamilton flogs the boy offenders with his own hand in the court and it is with no other motives than to reform offenders whose parents spare the rod and spoil the child."

The spectacle of a Magistrate to pass a sentence of whipping upon a juvenile accused and then coming down from his seat in the court to execute it with his own hand is one for the gods to witness from above. To be serious, it is time that his superiors should intervene and put a stop to this scandalous exhibition.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

AN APPLICATION FOR PROBATE.

LATE MR. JOHN MACDONNELL'S PROPERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ruffique disposed of an application for probate on behalf of one Miss Irene Macdonnell, daughter of one John Macdonnell, who died leaving considerable property to his daughters. He omitted in his will to appoint an executor. Their Lordships granted the probate application on condition that no portion of the assets should be distributed or paid during the war to any beneficiary or creditor who was a German or Austro-Hungarian or a subject of the Ottoman Empire wherever resident, or to any person resident in Germany or Austro-Hungary or the Ottoman Empire of whatever nationality without the express sanction of the Viceroy. His Lordship the Chief Justice jocularly remarked that the petitioners should not either marry a Turkish subject.

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THE BLIND MAN'S HOSTEL.

ARRANGEMENTS AT ST. DUNSTAN'S.

LIFE'S COLONISTS.

Strange things happen in war time, but perhaps one of the strangest and the rarest is to go to meet gloom and to be met with gaiety, writes Miss Eva Anstruther in the "Westminster Gazette." To go out prepared to see broken and hopeless folk and instead to come upon a little group of hopeful and upstanding men, facing life with all the vigour and renewed interest of youth. To meet men who, if physical calamity and disability were everything, should be sitting in dark despair, blind to all the loveliness and the joy of life, and yet to come away with an impression of having been among a community full of faith in a good future, and blessed with a greater sight than that of the outward eye.

Yet this is the experience that greets one at the Hostel for the Blinded in Regent's Park, the temporary home of all the soldiers and sailors who, fighting, for England, and looking unafraid on the horrors of war, have come back having lost for ever the great gift of sight. England has asked of them the greatest possession a man owns except his life and his honour, and quietly and ungradgingly they have given England what England has asked of them.

They do not grouse or complain, our blinded men, but it would be useless to deny that at first, under the pall of darkness which has fallen upon them, they feel very helpless, and until they understood how they will be helped forward, and be able to help themselves, they fear that, to use their own expression, they are "about done."

But so far as the soldier who has been blinded is concerned he has no need to fear the days that are to come. While officialism has been busy evolving elaborate schemes for the future of the disabled soldier, while the excellent politician has been wrangling over questions of financial responsibility and administration, while axe-grinders have been grinding and theorists theorising, a band of men—led by a man who himself has had to rely upon the radium of the spirit within him, instead of on mere outward vision—a band of men have stepped forward, and quietly, unostentatiously, yet most efficiently, have seen to it that so far as the soldier disabled by blindness is concerned, his needs are attended to, and his qualifications for making his own future are assured. Thus at any rate one group of Disabled—officer and man alike—are being treated Englishmen as Englishmen should be.

BLINDNESS RENDERED A NORMAL STATE.

At St. Dunstan's, the Hostel to which every soldier or sailor who has been called upon to make the great sacrifice of eyeslight for his country's sake, has the opportunity to come there is no pampering, no despair, and, above all, no pitying. In a community where everyone is blind, blindness becomes the normal and not the abnormal state. The spirit of the place is one of fortitude and pluck. The teachers are there keen to teach the men how best to conquer the disabilities of their new state; the men are there keen to learn how best to reconstruct their lives, so as, before many months have elapsed, to be able to make a right good self-supported future for themselves and their families. When folk are very keen and very busy over a definite aim and object, there is no time to mourn or to be miserable, and this is probably one of the reasons why these blinded men are such a happy crowd.

One of the first things a man discovers when, after leaving hospital, and driving across London, and through Regent's Park, he finds himself in the great spacious country house, which he has earned the right to call his own Hostel, is that blindness in these days does not mean a lifelong groping in a dark "cul-de-sac," from which there is no escape for mind or body. Blindness nowadays does not mean a lifelong dependence on others, does not mean being a burden to the rest of humanity. Far from it. Blindness in these days means a journey along a straight fair road, it means independence, it means a normal life. It is true that some of the essential conditions of existence are different, but is it not an Englishman's boast of honour that, whether it be in a new country as a colonist, or under new circumstances of any sort, he can adapt himself to them and make a good job of them? A blinded man is one of Life's Colonists.

That is the spirit in which our men who have lost their sight, face up to life; that is why there is no gloom hanging round them as they set to work to adapt themselves to the new conditions, and to fit themselves as quickly and as thoroughly as possible for a future which they soon realise may be full, for every one of them, of promise and possibility.

But how it is done? Strangely enough, by setting on one side the old adage as to the fate that overtakes the blind who lead the blind. Here the blind teach the blind and the blind ask no better teachers. It stands to reason that this is as it should be. If a man who for years has been sightless himself can go to a newcomer in darkness and say to him, "I who have no eyes can read and write and do intricate work, aye, and good solid lasting work, just as well as those who have the use of their eyes, and by many ways—all open to you—can I make my own living, and take my place among the workers of the world. I am not helpless, I help." If a man can go to the newly blinded and say this to him, and, what is more show him, from his own experience, *how it is done*, think what an inspiring guide and teacher he will be!

And this is just what happens at St. Dunstan's. By far the best teachers of the blind are the blind, because confidence is the greater half of success, and they can pass on to the new-comers in the kingdom of the blind the confidence that they have acquired themselves.

COMFORTS AND TRAINING.

To wander through the high spacious rooms, so full of light and sunshine, of this country house in London is wonderful and bewildering. Blind men are strolling about everywhere, moving as though they could see—walking with none of the halting uncertainty with which you or I grope and stumble when we find ourselves at night in a darkened house, but walking fearless and firmly along intricate passages through doorways, up and down stone steps which lead into the garden. It seems almost like magic their firm confidence, and yet the secret, once one is told it, is very simple. Paths of matting guide their steps from room to room inside the house paths made of thin sheets of lead keep them on the right track as they walk on the stone terrace, and whereever there is "danger" arising from steps, they tread upon wood, and then, with the aid of a faithful and friendly stick, they are warned that steps are near and that they must "ca' canny." And in the workrooms there is laughter to guide them, and cheery happy voices, and chaffing and whistling for happy sound has to be substituted for happy sight, and a more cheerful set of fellows over their work it would be hard to find. In one corner of the long gallery shoes are being resoled with a solidity and finish that many a full-sighted cobbler might envy. Further along, at a primitive loom, doormats are being made—firm and solid; no amateur work this, but stuff to compete with any anywhere; and baskets of every conceivable shape and size, good and well finished and serviceable; and on the other side of the room a carpenter's bench, where frames are being turned out that would not disgrace the most lynx-eyed workmen. One watches with amazement, not only the precision of direction, the sureness of touch, the exact recollection of the position where a tool was laid down, the delicacy of touch of the men who work, but also the accuracy and finish of the work they turn out. And yet these men are all learners, for, before the war—which is the universal date by which in these days men measure everything—their work was probably of quite a different character.

Shallow stone steps lead on to the wide terrace which surrounds the house, and here in the sunhine of St. Martin's Summer sit little groups at little tables—a blinded soldier and his instructor, or instructress (blind, too), learning all the new things which shall be equipment for the future. The delicate intricacy of Braille reading and Braille writing, typewriting, and above all, the amazing system of Braille shorthand, wherein touch takes the place of sight. And in another part of the grounds poultry-farming, market-gardening, and half a dozen other things are taught, things of which they before knew nothing, but which in the days to come shall all serve to make happy and profitable the lives of the men who for England's sake now move in darkness though in the heyday of life.

It is hoped that the men will, once they have learnt their trades, as far as possible return to their own people, and there in their native towns or villages will pursue their new occupations, a burden to no one, but a source of "terrible great" pride to their friends and neighbours.

Beyond the terrace, the wide smooth lawn of St. Dunstan's slopes down to the water, and beyond again stretches the park, where on half-holidays London's children play, play with the same security that was theirs before the war. And as one stands among the blinded, and hears the laughter of the children and their happy voices, one trusts that he who has given his sight, realises as fully as others do, that it is due to his action, to his sacrifice, that in the peace and safety of their homes England's children laugh and play. Blinded man and laughing child are linked together very close to-day in the hearts of those who know.

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

PRODUCTION DURING SEPTEMBER 1915.

The total quantity of yarn spun in India during the month of September 1915, amounted to 59 million lbs. and that of woven goods to be million lbs. as compared with 51 and 17 million lbs. respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, recording an increase of about 16 per cent. in the case of yarn and one of 87 per cent. in the case of woven goods.

In the six months April to September 1915, the quantities were 366 million lbs. of yarn and 160 million lbs. of woven goods.

The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of September was 54 million lbs. and the imports of the same counts were 112,968 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 4 million lbs. and of fine counts (above No. 40) 180,000 lbs. as against 3 million lbs. and 922,870 lbs. respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

The excise duty realised on woven goods in September 1915, amounted to Rs. 3,74,622 and in the six months April to September 1915, Rs. 17,79,000, as compared with Rs. 3,86,000 and Rs. 19,08,000, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1914. The value of goods woven in Indian mills is estimated at Rs. 1,07,03,000 in September 1915, and at Rs. 5,08,35,000 in the six months April to September 1915. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in September 1915, was Rs. 3,65,46,000 and in the six months April to September 1915, was Rs. 20,19,83,000.

"GERMANIA" CONDEMNED.

COWES RACERS' CASE IN THE PRIZE COURT.

Sir Samuel Evans on October 28, heard an application in the Prize Court by the Solicitor-General, Sir F. E. Smith, K.C., on behalf of the Crown, for the condemnation as a prize of war of the yacht "Germania," belonging to Dr. Krupp von Bohlen, of Essen. The "Germania," built at Kiel, used to be seen at Cowes, where she provided racing sport during the regatta for the Kaiser. The Court was asked similarly to condemn three other other yachts—"Lasca II." "Stella Maris," and "Paula III."

Mr. Bateson, K.C., intimated that he appeared for Messrs. Summers and Payne Limited, yacht builders, Southampton, who had a claim for repairs &c., and also for Baron von Bulow, the agent in this country for Herr Krupp von Bohlen, the owner of the "Germania."

His Lordship: And the owner by his marriage became a Krupp. He married the whole concern.

The Solicitor-General explained that Baron von Bulow was now interned at Donnington Hall. The "Germania" came over as in previous years, to race at Cowes, arriving on July 30, 1914. All the other yacht cases depended on that of the "Germania." She was seized on August 6, two days after the declaration of war, and the order for detention was on September 24. When she was seized, the yacht being of steel and rapidly deteriorating, leave was given to the claimant, the German agent of Krupp, to dry dock and paint at the claimant's expense, there being an express stipulation that the contractors were to have no lien or claim against the Marshal. The value of the yacht had been stated to be £45,000.

Mr. Bateson suggested that the "Germania" had no naval or military value.

The President: She could be used for mine sweeping or for mine laying.

The Solicitor-General said she might be employed on a dozen ancillary naval purposes—observation and so on—for which many people had placed their craft at the disposal of the Admiralty.

Mr. Bateson said he did not know whether the President had seen this yacht.

His Lordship: I have seen her. I saw her the year before at Cowes. Your photo is devoid of picturesque element. She looks like a dumb barge in the photo.

His Lordship condemned the yacht as belonging to enemy subjects, and ordered her sale. The other yachts were similarly condemned.

Don't worry about your constipation Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D.8

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13*th to* 18*th December* 1915.

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Parsees *v.* Hindoos
16*th to* 18*th December.*

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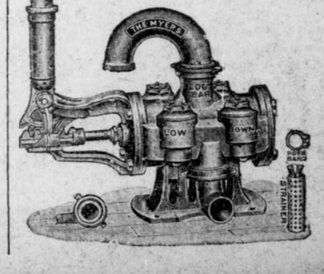

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THE PINCH OF WAR.

SCARCITY IN AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

SILENT VICTORY OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

No one who wishes to take a sane view of things will be disposed to minimise the seriousness of the Balkan situation, writes "A. G. G." in the "Daily News and Leader." It is a situation which is very flagrant, and in the debate which is promised next Tuesday there will be much impassioned criticism, wise and unwise, honest and mischievous. But the purpose here is to point out that it is not enough to see the broken eggs: you must think of the omelette as well. It is not enough to see our own apparent failure here or there: it is necessary to see this great argument as a whole. There is a bigger thing happening than the Balkan struggle, and if we could put ourselves in the Kaiser's place we should know what that thing was. It is the victory of the British Navy. That is the only decisive victory of the war. It is none the less decisive because it works silently, impalpably. In the early stages of the war it was little felt. The enemy had insured themselves against that victory. They had paid a heavy premium by such overwhelming preparations as would give them a swift victory on land. They would deal with the British Navy at Paris and Petrograd. But the victory on land has not come and the insurance has lapsed. With the passage of time the silent pressure of the British Navy has become the great fact of the struggle, and it is that fact, we may be sure, that fills the mind of the Kaiser as he stands on the brink of the second winter of the war.

THE TWO ANTAGONISTS.

In comparing the position that confronts him to-day with that of a year ago we have to remember that he could make preparations for a swift war, but that he could not make preparations for a war of exhaustion. He had accumulated great stores that would enable him to ignore the locking of the gates against him by the British Fleet Those stores were used freely at the beginning. He spent lavishly to get an instant result. But the battle of the Marne, which will probably prove to have been the most decisive battle in the war, changed the whole current of the struggle. The war of sudden blows and swift decisions became a prolonged trial of strength in which the true antagonists were the German army and the British Navy. With last winter the menace of the Navy began to be felt. We remember the alarm that prevailed about the food supplies in the late autumn and onwards. There were some who believed that that alarm was manufactured in order to give a justification for the submarine warfare on British commerce. That idea may have been in the German mind, but that the fear was, in the main, a real one is beyond question It was proved by the elaborate measures taken to fend off famine—the bread ticket system, the vast destruction of pigs because they gave an insufficient return for the food they consumed, the adulteration of bread with 20 per cent. of potato flour, and so on. By these expedients Germany made her resources pan out until the new harvest was reaped.

THE HARVEST.

What is the known position to-day? The outstanding fact is that the Central Powers have had a poor harvest. The earlier estimates were excessive and it is now doubtful whether, instead of the normal 80 per cent. of consumption raised in Germany, the harvest has yielded 60 per cent. The main cause of the failure was the bad weather of July and the early part of August, which gravely depreciated the harvest not only in Germany but also in Hungary which is the granary of the Central Powers and where much of the corn rotted in the ear. But there were subsidiary causes. The Prussian soil is poor and sandy. Its productiveness is dependent on nitrates, and the supply of nitrates has not been available. Moreover it is soil that needs humouring; a lack of labour at the critical moment is disastrous That there was such lack of labour goes without saying, for the employment of prisoners of war was no compensation for the withdrawal of the manhood of the nation to the battlefield, and the employment of women in the fields did not represent a new supply of labour, for women have always done the work of the fields in Germany side by side with men. It is said that Germany has bought the Rumanian harvest, and if that is so to that extent the gravity of the position is modified. But on the other hand she has no help from Poland. Last year her threshing machines followed in the wake of her armies. This year in the great retreat Russia destroyed the harvest before the invader. Finally the Galician harvest which is usually an important factor in the Austro-Hungarian supply was also ruined in the retreat.

SIGNS OF FAMINE.

The position in regard to meat is not less grave. The decision of the Federal Council to prohibit the use of meat in restaurants and private houses on four days of the week and of pork on a fifth day is a decisive evidence of the concern that prevails. Meat has reached almost prohibitive prices—absolutely prohibitive so far as the poor are concerned. A neutral who returned this week from Germany says that the lunch for which he used to pay 2 marks now costs 7 and even 8 marks. No doubt this is in some measure due to the depreciation in currency, but the main cause is the shortage of supply and the fact that the army in the field must be fed first. A fortnight or so ago the price of cattle at Copenhagen leapt up in the course of a few days from £26 to £54, or over a hundred per cent. Perhaps no fact could better illustrate the ravenous hunger of Germany. But we have the direct evidence of that hunger in the descriptions which are published in the Berlin papers of the scenes at Berlin where thousands of women struggle and faint around the municipal food shops in their efforts to get food and of the riots at Chemnitz where the shop windows have been smashed in the passionate demand for milk, eggs, and other necessaries. Even sugar of which Germany used to be an exporter has gone up a quarter.

But it is in regard to fats that the deficiency is most marked. Cut off from the Canadian, Siberian, and other supplies, it is on Denmark that she has had to rely, and she has paid as much as 3s. 6d. a lb. for the commodity. But even this limited supply has almost dried up. The famine in lard is not less serious, nor is the price less prohibitive. It is not merely in connection with the food supply that the shortage of fats is of importance. The deficiency is related to the lack of glycerine. The very food of the people is being diverted to feed the machine of war.

"WOOL IS GOING."

There is another element of shortage that is equally vital. That is in connection with what the Americans call dry goods. The deficiency of leather has led to economies like the widespread use of wooden shoes, and, whatever the position in regard to cotton in the past may have been, the continuance of the war brings the final exhaustion of this essential near, for there is no channel through which the commodity can find its way into Germany in serious quantity. But it is the position in regard to wool which is the immediate menace.

The reason for this is obvious. Sheep farming has rapidly declined in Germany, and the Central Empires have had to rely upon external supplies. These are of course all cut off by the Navy for wool is absolute contraband. It is understood that Germany has received some 250,000 skins from Iceland and some slight importations from Scandinavia. No doubt, also, some of the wool sent to neutral countries has been smuggled into Germany. But these things do not touch the fringe of Germany's necessities. How gravely these necessities press upon her is shown by the fact that the Federal Council has forbidden the sale of woollen blankets, rugs, etc. Everything woollen is commandeered for the use of the army. Now it is possible for the civil community "to make its old clothes do" and even to bear the miseries of insufficient clothing. But the army in the field, and especially the army that is faced with the rigours of a Russian winter must be clothed in abundance if it is to survive. The Russian peasant is sure of his sheepskin coat, and in addition is used to the rough life of the elements. But the German is town bred and therefore especially vulnerable to cold. From whence is his sheepskin coat and his warm clothing to come? It cannot come from within the Empires for nothing is more remarkable than the decline in the head of sheep in recent years.

It would, of course, be easy to enlarge the list of commodities in regard to which there is clear evidence that the enemy is impoverished. But enough has been said to throw some light upon the realities of the war as they present themselves to the Kaiser, There are other realities not less depressing to him—the failure of his bolt in the East, the slow yielding of his line in the West, the sense that the balance of numbers has gone against him, the knowledge that his advantage in material is at an end. But we may be sure that it is the victory of the British Navy that casts the most sinister shadow over the future. For he can never emerge from that shadow except by the path of absolute surrender. He may reach Constantinople, but he knows that even then he has only enlarged his cage. It is the British Fleet which holds the keys of that cage and it is the British Fleet which sooner or later—and much sooner perhaps than we expect will give the Allies the final victory.

STORY OF A FRENCH AIR RAID.

GERMAN TOWN BOMBED.

The following vivid account of an air raid by a French squadron of aeroplanes from the pen of a German doctor, appearing in a German paper is communicated to "The Standard" by its Amsterdam correspondent.

"I was at work in my room (in the top floor of an hotel) when I suddenly heard the sound of firing, which gradually came nearer and nearear. Ha! Ha! that's an enemy aviator somewhere near, and he's getting a greeting from our anti-aircraft guns, but the short, sharp shots became more and more frequent, and followed more closely one upon the other. And now Tack-tack-tack, the machine guns join in. Whatever is up?

"I go to the window, which being on the top storey, gives me a view of a good stretch of sky. True enough, there's the beggar already in sight. He hovers at a great height amidst a regular collection of white shrapnel clouds. But what's this now? Here comes a second and a third. Yes, and a fourth and a fifth. More come up from the side. Hullo—more and more. There's a whole squadron over the town. I count fourteen, sixteen, twenty. In a serie column they come flying up with regular intervals between the machines, with an advance guard and flank guards. Is it to be a regular attack?

"From down below blares a trumpet. It's the signal for everybody to clear out of the streets and take aviation cover. The trumpet signal becomes more imperative. In a twinkling the streets are clear. And it was high time, for already there is a rattling on roofs and pavements. Shrapnel bullets are coming down. And now—and I shall never forget it—a fearful, horrible crash, or rather roar, like the roar of an animal. Those fellows in the air have dropped their first bomb. I begin to think that my room immediately under the roof is not altogether a suitable place in such circumstances.

UNDERGROUND WIGWAM.

On the stairs I meet others of the same opinion. They are officers who have come from the front, and had just lain down for a long unaccustomed, but well-earned, afternoon sleep, and were cursing freely at this inconsiderate disturbance. As we go down the stairs the beast roars a second time. The next bomb had fallen. Then we hear in the voice of command: "Take aviation cover." The group break up. I stand for a moment irresolute. I don't know the ground. Then a young captain laughingly takes my arm saying: "Come with me, Doctor; it's no bravery to wait till a thing like that falls on your head. So down into the Heroes' Cellar."

"'Heroes' Cellar,' that is the merry name for the shelters prearranged for such festive visits from the enemy. it is one of the new words to which the war has given birth. But in spite of the jeer which the name implies, nobody shrinks from making use of the protection afforded. And so we go down a narrow staircase leading into a litte corner of the cellars under the house which, as I now find, is built on a very ancient foundation of extensive vaults. Under a massive stone arch we have comfortable room, the captain, who took my arm, a first lieutenant, a staff surgeon, two Landsturm men, a college professor, and myself. There is even an electric light.

"The racket and din outside gets worse and worse. Clearly we can perceive that the hideous row comes nearer and nearer, and now it is quite close. Then a fearful bang and roar. There must have been an explosion quite close to us. The house and even the massive cellar arches tremble. It is just as in a wild thunderstorm, when the thunder follows close at the lightning's heels one feels certain 'that it struck something quite close,' and one feels just as defenceless against such an aviation attack as one is against the power of a thunderstorm.

MIST THROUGH THE CRANNIES.

"Bang! this time still wilder and nearer. Through the crannies of the cellar there drifts in from the street something misty. At first one cannot tell whether it is smoke or dust, If it is smoke from a conflagration close at hand, the position is not exactly a pleasant one. The problem becomes the more problematical owing to the electric light suddenly going out—the wire must have been hit. But as we breathe the mist in we find it has a horrible but not not smoky taste.

"Bang! and Bang! Worse and worse come the roars around us in our 'Heroes' Cellar.' We think the next minute the hotel itself will be struck, and then how are we going to get out of our subterranean wigwam. But gradually the din becomes less. The fellows have evidently gone. Quickly up and out in the hope of still seeing something. Yes, there they are over the railway station, which is some distance off."

The doctor then proceeds to describe some of the damage done. The houses on both sides of his hotel had been struck by bombs. In one, the whole interior was wrecked, and it was from here he says that that strange mist came which penetrated into his "Heroes' Cellar." Five of the occupants had been killed on the spot. The market presented a horrible spectacle, a number of horses, which there had been no time to remove, having been blown to pieces. The railway station, he declares, was untouched, although a saw-mill near by had been set on fire by an incendiary bomb and was blazing fiercely. He also found that a number of soldiers had been wounded, but does not mention that any were killed.

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't, get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B5

"GERMANY IS BEATEN."

WHY ALLIES ARE ON THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

A MASTERLY NEW YORK ARTICLE.

"Germany is beaten," is the heading of an exhaustive leader in the "Tribune," which has been notable for its brilliant analysis of the war's progress, says Reuter's New York correspondent.

"After fifteen months of unequalled strife," the "Tribune" asks, "who is that is talking of peace? We in the United States, in our own experience, have an admirable standard of measurement for German military success.

"In the Civil War the victors were for many months the vanquished. Compare the German with the Confederate successes, making proper allowance for the difference of size, and the essential fact is the same. Looking back, nothing is clearer than that South was always doomed unless it could get an early decision on the battlefield. Outnumbered and inferior in population and resources, cut off from seaborne commerce, the South was condemned to defeat unless it could destroy the armies before it. Germany and Austria are outnumbered. The wealth and resources of Great Britain, France, and Russia are incomparably greater. British sea power has destroyed German commerce and sealed German harbours while, for the Allies, the sea brings all the resources of America and the Colonies to the battle lines.

GERMANY "BLEEDING TO DEATH."

"At Antietam and Gettysburg the South bid for a decision. It failed. At the Marne and in the recent Russian campaign Germany made a similar bid and lost. A single significent fact of the military situation now is that Germany is bleeding to death."

The "Tribune" points out that the fighting on the three fronts is a terrible drain on Germany, utterly disproportionate to the drain on any one of her opponents.

"It may take a year or two to bleed Germany white," says the journal, "but the process is going on steadily and remorselessly, and as it goes on Germany continues to fail to get a decision. The German opportunity to obtain a decision has passed. The proof of this assertion is that to go to the Balkans Germany had to abandon the Russian drive. Apart from local operations at Riga the effort to crush Russian military power has been abandoned. Russia has been left to recuperate as France and England were left to consolidate their position after the Marne and the Yser. In the West Germany is barely hanging on. Viewing the war from this angle it is clear why German statesmen talk and think of peace. There is no corresponding talk in London, Paris, or Petrograd."

PREMATURE PEACE TALK: A WARNING.

The "Tribune" warns the American public against premature peace talk from German sources, which is sure to follow any local success in the Balkans, and compares this with the frantic and abortive peace efforts of the American pacifists in 1864. Only unexpected weakness in the final chapter on the part of the Allies can avert the inevitable.

"Bernhardi," the "Tribune" says, "foretold with inexorable logic that if Germany failed to get a decision over one of her several foes before all were ready she must lose. And she failed, failed, utterly, in spite of local successes. Germany is now approaching what will be her last great bid for victory, but it will not be made on the battlefield. That is over. It will be made in conferences, in peace negotiations and in operations through neutrals. If these fail we shall presently see the whole character of the conflict changes and an utterly new spirit flows from the Rhine to the Vistula."

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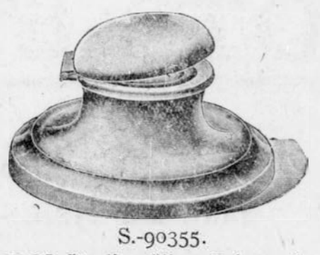

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CHILD LIFE AND NATION.

NEW CAMPAIGN OPENED.

THE WASTE OF WAR.

A meeting organized by the Central Economic Guild of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations was held at the Mansion House on October 26 to inaugurate a national campaign to promote the welfare of motherhood and infancy. The object of the guild is to co-ordinate all economic and kindred efforts on national lines so as to prevent overlapping and increase effectiveness.

The Deputy Lord Mayor, Sir Vezey Strong, presided, and the chief speakers were Mr. Walter Long (President of the Local Government Board), Mr. Herbert Samuel (Postmaster-General), the Duchess of Marlborough, and Sir James Crichton-Browne. Reference was made to the work of the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, and stress was laid upon the need for an extended and co-ordinated effort to counter-balance the drain of war upon the manhood of the nation by saving infant life.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The following message was read from the Private Secretary to the Queen:—

The Queen fully sympathizes with the objects of the meeting.

The Private Secretary to Queen Alexandra wrote:—

I am to assure you of her Majesty's sympathetic interest in the all-important question which is to be discussed, and her sincere appreciation of the work which the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and for the Welfare of Infancy is carrying on.

Messages expressing cordial sympathy with the objects of the movement were also received from the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop o York, and the Chief Rabbi.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said that we were draining our country today of its very life-blood, of its best, its soundest its noblest citizens. In no other way could this loss be made good than by rearing up a new generation as strong and healthy as that which was now passing on the battlefields of three continents.

A NEW FIELD OF WAR WORK.

Mr. Walter Long said that they had been told that among the causes of infantile mortality was poverty. He believed they would find that the statistics proved that that was the least operative cause of all. Ignorance, dirt, and neglect were causes which operated far more largely than the actual want of money. To-day there were an enormous number of men serving their country on sea and land. Their women and children received liberal allowances from the Government for their maintenance. Were they quite sure that in all cases this money was being wisely and well spent? As there was not enough war work to go round among all the women were anxious for it, the women who wished to be doing something should help in the task of combating infantile mortality. It was not so attractive as some so-called war work, but it was of equal importance. He would suggest also that all those who had plans of their own for dealing with the problem should agree to work in one group. There was no room in this field of labour for the faddist, but there was room for all who would agree to put aside their own particular notions and to work on the lines which had been well thought out by the National Association and which had already proved effective. He could assure them that no official in his department would be allowed to stand in the way of the successful performance of this great and sacred duty. (Cheers.)

The Duchess of Marlborough emphasized the need for the appointment of more women as sanitary inspectors and health visitors and as members of the local health authorities. There was at present, she said, one health visitor to 4,000 children under five years of age; it had been estimated that there ought to be one to every 500 birth. There was unfortunately a tendency to cancel the appointment of health visitors on the plea that there would be fewer births during the war, but it was to be hoped that this false measure of economy would not be persisted in. It was particularly in the poorer districts that infant welfare centres were most needed and that owing to the difficulty of collecting money for voluntary effort the municipalities must undertake the work. She trusted, therefore, that the national policy of retrenchment would not be applied to expenditure on education and the care of the child.

POPULATION AND POWER.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said the nation was realizing now more than ever before that it was the mass of the people which told, that numbers were of fundamental importance. The most brilliant civilization the world had ever known was that of Greece. It lasted only for an hour. It was trampled under foot because it was on too small a scale, and in the conflict of nations it went under. We had to realize now that the security of our own civilization depended not only on the quality and efficiency or our people but also on their numbers; and it was a fact which gave us food for thought that while the population of the United Kingdom increased in 10 years by about 3½ millions, the population of Germany increased in 10 years by 8½ millions.

At this moment the nations of Europe were engaged in the destruction of life on the most colossal scale known to history. Ready to our hands and obvious was the remedy, so far as this country was concerned, to make good the loss that we were suffering. Much of the mortality among infants was not inevitable, and in addition they must consider ante-natal mortality The saving of these lives was one of the few questions in which the Government and the Legislature were ahead of the nation. The majority of local authorities showed little activity. Public opinion should be made more vocal. Pressure should be brought to bear upon lethargic local authorities, and a greater number of men and women who have the time should throw themselves wholeheartedly into the work of the health associations and other organizations engaged in this movement.

Sir James Crichton-Browne said that up to the present we had irreparably lost at least 1,50,000 of the flower of our manhood, and this waste of human treasure imposed upon us the obligation to practise the strictest economy in human life. Now that we had a larger number of women than ever before engaged in industrial pursuits we must give them the benefit of the best ante-natal hygience. We wanted, not puny, atrophied, debilitated brats, but promising little pink buds of humanity. That much of the mortality among infants could be prevented was beyond question. Doctor's babies died at the rate of only 40 per thousand in the first year because doctors knew how to look after them, whereas those of miners who did not know how to look after them died at the rate of 160. In conclusion, Sir James suggested that further investigation into ante-natal pathology should be made, and that for this purpose still-births should be registered and centres of scientific research established. It had been hoped that a grant of £25,000 would be made by Parliament for this purpose, and he understood that under certain circumstances the money might yet be asked for in a Supplementary Estimate.

VOTES FOR FIGHTERS.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW FRANCHISE BILL.

A Memorandum accompanying the text of the Service Franchise Bill, issued on October 29, states that the objects of the measure are to secure the adequate representation of soldiers and sailors in any new Parliament which may succeed the present Parliament during the war, or within a period of one year after its termination.

The Bill will only become operative should a General Election be held before a year after the termination of the war. It has two main provisions. It provides, firstly, that, if any such election takes place, all electors who are unable to record their votes because of their enforced absence from the country on military or naval duty shall be able to vote by post. Secondly, the Bill provides that all soldiers and sailors of full age who were domiciled in this country before the war shall have an opportunity of voting although their names do not appear upon any existing register of electors. The Bill thus accepts the principle that those who defend their country have a right to a voice in the management of its affairs.

The machinery by which the Bill proposes to carry these changes into effect is simple. Those soldiers and sailors who are registered already as electors may apply to the returning officer of their district for a ballot paper. Those soldiers and sailors who are not registered as electors may apply to the proper military or naval authorities, who will issue a certificate to the returning officer. Upon receipt of such application or certificate the returning officer will send by post a ballot paper, which the soldier or sailor will mark in the ordinary way and forward to the returning officer. A list is to be made out by the returning officer, of all those to whom ballot papers have been sent, and copies of this list will be forwarded to the candidates in order that they may have an opporunity of submitting their addresses and opinions to the electors under this Act.

In order to enable those soldiers and sailors to vote who are at a distance from this country, the Bill provides that after the polling no ballot-boxes shall be opened for a period of four weeks, and during this time soldiers and sailors will be able to send in their votes. Then, on the expiration of the four weeks, all the votes will be counted together in the ordinary way.

The Bill includes within its purview not only officers and men in the Army and Navy, but also those in the mercantile marine. The Bill has been introduced by Lord Willoughby de Broke in the House of Lords.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

MUSINGS ON FASHION.

ITS INSUFFERABLE FICKLENESS.

The profanities of Fashion are meteoric as ever; in fact, a new vogue peters out almost as soon as it is introduced. They tell me the life of all novelties is shorter-lived than ever since the war—and so it seems, writes "D. L. B." in "The Bystander." Floating veils on the back of the hat came in with the fly campaign; but already, though the flies remain, the veils have vanished. The short-hair craze is over, and cropped beauties are distractedly hunting for transformations that bear some resemblance to the *coiffure* now considered "It." But with a style of hairdressing that forbids a hint of fluffiness round the face or neck that is impossible. How dearly we sometimes have to pay for a moment's daring caprice!

Once I tried to launch a scheme for killing Fashion. It looked awfully well on paper, and my arguments ranged from the aesthetic to the economic and the moral. But I gave it up for the simple reason that I got so utterly bored with facing one form of counter-attack whenever the subject was discussed. Men and women all made the same remark: "You will kill individualism in dress." . . .

I got so tired of combating this; I lost so many friends from pointing out to them that they were nothing but little replicas (often bad at that) of the momentary vogue, that I lost all faith in my convictions.

By individualism most people mean having the right to go out and buy what everybody else is buying and so stamping oneself with Fashion's trademark as soon as the things are on one's back. Whereas individuality is a purely personal quality, not to be bought at any price, however forced the sale.

Go to any restaurant and pick out any dozen women who make the littlest attempt of being in the vogue and they will have at least a dozen little fripperies in common, of the sort that in their coming and going completely alter styles and pour vast sums of gold into the coffers of dressmakers, tailors, and shops. A drawing of these twelve "well-dressed" women standing in a row would make a beautiful symmetrical frieze pattern, duly conventionalised in keeping with the principle of all good design! That is individualism interpreted in the terms of dress. . . .

What is it that gives this extraordinary vitality to Fashion? War Loans and War Thrift don't affect it in the least. Paris, to-day can do little more than throw out hints; Viennese tailors are all under lock and key; our *midinettes* are making shells; our leaders, in the realm of dress, are dusting hospital wards.

And yet. . . . the world appears as smart as ever, which means that it looks as it has not looked for a very long while; that our skirts are such and such a length our hats at such and such an angle, waists where man proposes, frills where they ought to be, *decollete* exact to the latest decree.

Rigged to order (never to choice) we now await the autumn mandate, prepared to re-robe ourselves, no matter what the penalty in appearance or hard cash.

Like puppets we dance to the compelling tune of "Everybody's Doing It." Man, the arch-exploiter of Woman's love of follow-my-leader, pipes the ditty with immense success. He takes care to keep his own get-up within the realms of reason; with, like reason, painfully uninteresting results. If he would learn from woman that colour and supple materials *matter*, and she would learn from him that the *cut* of her garments need not be altered every other month, men would be more beautiful and women infinitely less expensive.

As an after-the-war resolution why not adopt these ideas?

WHIPPED CREAM.

Germans have been deprived of their whipped cream. At the first glance it suggests drastic economy. On the whole, however, imposing as dishes thus decorated appear, the actual outlay on cream is not so great. English people use large quantities, but they like to serve cream just in their own way. A tablespoonful whipped goes a long way, while a jugful placed on the table with an apple tart, for instance, has very little appearance, and is often poured out with a lavish hand. The English housekeeper looks askance when cream is recommended to the extent of half a gill in soup, yet half a quart is readily put on the tea table, often allowed to go sour.

It is in Russia, Vienna, and Hungary that whipped cream is freely enjoyed. A cup of coffee or chocolate is served with a dash of it thrown on top. Those who have enjoyed coffee with "schlagsahne" on the prater in Vienna on a sunny spring day will testify to the excellence of the dainty. On the other hand, rich pastries and cakes, such as are found in a fashionable Parisian or London tea room, are not provided. A simple brioche or a crisp roll with a part of fresh butter finds acceptance. Russians have a good large spoonful of whipped cream in the bortsch, which is a soup not at all unlike Italian minestrone, or even Scotch hotch-potch, save that greater variety is shown in the choice of vegetables. The top of pastry, stewed fruit, and the small glasses of fruit salad suggest a few of the purposes to which this ornament is put. Americans also use whipped cream more freely than do the English, for they finish many of their little dishes with it, such as fruit salads and fruit shortcakes.

MISS CLARE DE TRAFFORD.

Reproduced from "The Bystander."

Daughter of Lady Agnes de Trafford and niece of the Earl of Denbigh, who has been working very hard at the Countess of Limerick's buffet for soldiers at London Bridge.

FASHIONS' FANCIES.

THE FUR SEASON.

The fur season is opening under the most conflicting auspices, writes Mrs. Jack May in "The Bystander." On the one hand *modes* were never more alluring and coveitable, while on the other the wherewithal for their acquisition is inevitably lacking in many instances. Still, nothing daunted, the leading furriers are busily concerned in evolving and executing coats and large and important stole and muff sets, well calculated to tempt the most rigid economist.

The change in silhouette that has come about in gowns has, naturally, made itself seriously felt where fur garments are concerned, the new coats presenting a full, free, and generous flow at the hem that is very disturbing to the possessors of a last season's straight, nipped-in model. Yet a certain amount of comfort is afforded by the assurance that trimmings of a contrasting fur are among the most pronounced ruling orders of the day. A deep flounce of skunk, or smoked fox, for example, accompanied by a gigantic collar and muff cuffs, goes a very long way towards bringing a last season's seal musquash or pony skin coat up to date; while another interesting point in regard to renovations and remodelling is that short and three-quarter lengths are pushing steadily to the front, and suggest endless possibilities for transforming the full length of last year into a *chic* little coatee planned in due accordance with existing decrees.

THE NARROW SHOULDER AND BROBDINGNAGIAN COLLAR.

The flaring skirt, whether long, short, or of three-quarter length, has its exuberance yet further accentuated by a particularly slim, narrow shoulder appearance, the sleeves either set in "Raglan" wise or else modelled in one with the body part, an important collar of some sort invariably concluding the scheme. Almost always the collar is of adjustable order, its excessive size, when rolled up, enveloping the head in the cosiest fashion. A self or contrasting fur can be used with equal success, the one and only imperative factor being the gigantic proportions.

While there is no diminution at all in the universal favour accorded seal and coney musquash, natural musquash is putting in very serious claims for rivalry. But there is scarcely any pelt so travested as this, the title being applied alike to a hard yellowish, most unattractive presentment, and the most seductively soft beautifully rich brown colouring. The one and only relationship that can be claimed by the various qualities is a splendid hardiness that serves to render natural musquash one of the best wearing pelts in existence.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. A 6

AN AFTERNOON FROCK.

Which is equally appropriate for demi-toilette wear. The skirt is of black taffeta with ruche of chiffon. The corsage is of white chiffon veiled with black, finished with a broad ceinture embroidered with silver.

THE STORE CUPBOARD.

SOME HOUSEHOLD ECONOMISES.

It is strange that though "economy" is in everybody's thoughts and on everybody's lips the real meaning of the word is too often lost sight of, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." Economy at present is interpreted as "doing without things in the house" rather than "management of the house." Yet skilful "management" is really the solution of the problem how to get the same, or at least similar, results for sixpence that formerly we obtained for a shilling. Within certain limits it is possible to obtain such results, but only by exercising extraordinary forethought and taking endless trouble—trouble that we should never have dreamed of taking in the lazy, prosperous days before the war. When we needed a sauce or a pickle or preserve we naturally went to the nearest grocer's for it; but in the future we shall have to make it ourselves. The store cupboard will take the place of the "Stores." And there is something very fascinating and satisfactory in the possession of rows of white-capped jam-jars, bottles of preserved fruits, and stores of sauces and pickles.

It is well worth the trouble, even with sugar at its present price, to make jam at home. The cheapest kind of bought jam at present is six pence a pound, and strawberry and raspberry are 8d. It is possible to make jam for three-pence a pound at home. Vegetable marrow flavoured with whole ginger and lemon can be made for this price, and so can dried peach and banana. Peaches can be bought for 4½d. a pound at present, and at that price are a very valuable and cheap addition to the store cup-board. Delicious apricot jam can also be made from the dried fruit, and only works out a little more expensive.

Such aids to delicate cooking as fancy vinegars are expensive to buy but cheap to make at home. A very small bottle of tarragon vinegar costs 6½d. in a shop; but a pennyworth of tarragon simmered for an hour is enough to flavour a pint of plain vinegar, and the whole would only cost threepence. Similarly a clove of garlic left for a short time in half a pint of malt vinegar would transform it into the much more expensive form of "garlic vinegar."

The skins of lemons, the juice of which has been used, can be made into lemon pickle with very little trouble. And tomatoes, which are easy to grow in the smallest greenhouse, can be made into preserve and ketchup.

PUDDINGS FOR THE WEEK

A FEW CHOICE RECIPES.

A list of sweets for the week may be conveniently arranged as follows:—Sunday, plum tart with custard; Monday, steamed pudding (one egg); Tuesday, apple charlotte; Wednesday, milk pudding or junket with stewed blackberries; Thursday, baked sponge pudding with jam; Friday, fruit jelly with custard or cream; Saturday, steamed suet pudding with golden syrup.

SUNDAY.

Sunday's plum tart (the short crust of which is made with 8oz. lard to 1lb. of flour) can be served with custard made from any good kind of custard powder.

MONDAY.

On Monday, probably with the cold joint, we have a plain steamed pudding. The "cup-pudding" recipe is an excellent standby; it is made with a cupful each of shredded suet, flour, bread crumbs, currants and raisins, and sugar, and a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda or dessertspoonful of Paisley flour, mixed with a beaten egg and a little milk, and steamed for about two hours. This is capable of many variations. It can be made with or without fruit; if without, it can be flavoured with lemon, ginger, or a dessertspoonful of jam. If with fruit, a little cinnamon or nutmeg may be added, or a little mixed spice. It is very good with a few finely chopped figs and a good dash of nutmeg. A little sweet white sauce to eat with it is a great improvement.

TUESDAY.

Tuesday's pudding is something of a fake. It is an apple charlotte made in the ordinary way, but for butter is substituted very finely grated suet. If the suet is fresh and the pudding well baked, it is quite as rich and dainty as the most "buttery" charlotte and at much smaller cost. A few bits of margarine may be distributed over the top just before serving, to complete the deception.

WEDNESDAY.

Wednesday's pudding—junket or milk pudding with stewed blackberries—needs no special comment, except that the blackberries will be improved by a "squeeze of lemon."

THURSDAY.

The baked sponge pudding of Thursday can be served either hot or cold. It is really a very simple cake mixture, baked in a flat tin, the shape of a Yorkshire pudding tin. The recipe is 1 large cupful of flour, ½ a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, 1oz. of butter and 1oz. of lard, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 1 egg, and ½ of a cupful of milk. The fat is rubbed into the dry ingredients, all are mixed quickly with the beaten egg and milk, and baked in a rather brisk oven for about twenty minutes. The cake is cut in two, one-half spread with jam and the other placed on top and dusted with sugar. If any is left (which is unlikely), it can be eaten as cake.

FRIDAY.

On Friday we have one of the nicest of fruit puddings, a jelly made of fruit juice set with cornflour. It is perfectly simple to make. About a pound of fruit is stewed with sugar and sufficient water to produce about a pint of juice when strained. For each pint three level tablespoonfuls of good cornflour is mixed with a little cold water, the hot fruit juice is added and well mixed, and the whole is brought to the boil and boiled for three minutes. It must be well stirred the whole time. Two warnings must be given. The jelly must be well boiled or else it will taste a trifle gritty, and, second, it is really successful only when made with strongly flavoured fruit—blackberries and damsons are both excellent. It is eaten either with twopennyworth of cream or a little of somebody's "patent" custard, and makes quite a nice supper or "Sunday" pudding. The fruit strained off can be added to another pound of fresh fruit from which the juice has not been strained.

SATURDAY.

On the last day of the week we have a plain suet pudding eaten with golden syrup. It should certainly be made with Paisley flour added to the ordinary flour, and thoroughly well steamed for at least two hours. Then it will be as light as a feather. It will be all the more acceptable for coming between the jelly of Friday and the daintier sweet of Sunday. "Manchester Guardian."

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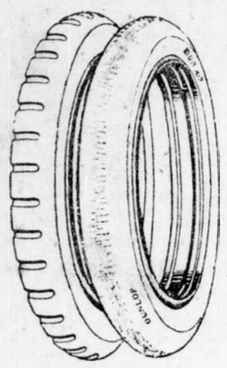

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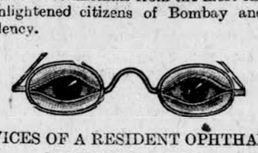

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MANAGER.

THE BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCHES

IN AID OF THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

POLSON'S GRAND CRICKET COMPETITION FOR Rs. 500.

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At the bottom of this advertisement is a coupon containing 2 matches which commence at Bombay on the 13th Dec., 1915. Cross out in ink which you think will be the losing team. If you predict a draw in any match do not cross out either team. Then in the space provided under heading "Will last figure of winning score (i.e., total of 2 innings) be 'odd' or 'even?'" write what you think will be the last figure of the winning score (i.e., total of 2 innings) odd or even. You need not mention the figure, simply write odd or even as the case may be.

To the consumer who sends a coupon with Polson's Butter Present Ticket containing an absolutely correct forecast of the result of the matches, together with a correct prediction as to whether the last figures of the winning scores (i.e., total of 2 innings) are odd or even, the sum of Rupees Five Hundred will be paid.

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CONDITIONS GOVERNING THIS GREAT CONTEST FOR RS. 500.

All attempts must be made on the coupon taken from "The Bombay Chronicle." No responsibility can be undertaken for any coupon lost or delayed in transit. In the event of any match given on the coupon not being played for any reason on the date specified, no marks will be awarded by the adjudicator in respect of such match. The Five Hundred Rupees can only be won if all matches given on the coupon are entered upon, but if any match be abandoned for any reason at any time after play if such match or matches has once been started, then the result will be accounted a draw.

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